FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal Towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,529—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	BUTLEJ	4328	850	W. D. Worcester	8th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
BL	SHANNON	4128	800	O. R. Edwards	22nd "
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th "
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th "
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL	PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV .

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. "
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD !

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.

Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
38, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	2,888	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs. 12	8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size ..... per doz.	8	8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.	9	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

"FIELD" LOADED.

	Rs.	a.
ELEYS BROWN, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 gauge ..... per 100	9	8
ELEYS BLUE, No. 12 ..... per 100	10	0
ELEYS GREEN Nos. 12, 20 ..... per 100	11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUIREMENTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

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J. NEUBERG,

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BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. and Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
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Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
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Cigar Cases and Holders.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadie).	Sheeting.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Smokers' Requisites.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Snuffs.
Counterpanes.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
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Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
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	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.
	Whist Markers.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

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FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
For Beautifying, Preserving and Nourishing the Hair. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.
Specific for Sunburn, Freckles, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1.

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For the Perfect Comfort and Cleanliness of the Mouth. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

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A Favourite, Lasting Perfume. Per bottle, Rs. 2 ; per case, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID.
A Black, Permanent Hair Dye. Per case, Rs. 2.

KEMP'S LAVENDER WATER.
Very Old, and made from the Finest Oil. Per bottle, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.
An Elegant Dressing for Fixing the Hair. Per bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
Cool and Refreshing to the Skin, Produces a Clear Complexion. Per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8	8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ... ,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... ,,	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... ,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,,	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3	12
Navy Cotton ,,	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a,
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs.	10	8 and 12	0
Warm Mufflers ... ... ,,	2	12 and 3	0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS	6	,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES	6	,, ,, Manuel Gazteln e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam, on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide ; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS. Very superior lot of Trichies to hand. Nobles per box of 100, Re. 1-12 ; Havannah, Re. 1-12.

Well-flavored, very choice. "Poona Dumps," Rs. 2-4 ; "Java Gems," Rs. 3-0. CHEROOTS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)

3,500 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 4 acres, of which about 3 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre.

Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
38, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDUCATION.

MR. F. M. BUCKLAND, M. A.,
(ETON, AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.)
PREPARES PUPILS for the Public Schools.
Terms 100 Guineas Per Annum. Laleham, Staines, Middlesex.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

LADIES EVENING,
FRIDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY AT 9.
Members, with their Friends, are invited to attend.

VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

SMOKING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1889.
AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION

FANCY FAIR
WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.
The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, February, 1889.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

FOREMAN MOULDER WANTED for the above Railway.
Applications, stating age and particulars of experience, also enclosing copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the Undersigned.
C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive & Carriage Supt.
Hubli, 29th January, 1889.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1889.

THE following will be the Rates for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES.
Family Ticket ..... Rs. 5.
Single Ticket ..... " 3.
A Family Ticket admits One Gentleman and Three Ladies living in one house, and a Single Ticket admits the Holder of it only.
Tickets to be had from
LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act 28 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of DHANJIBHAI CURSETJEE GHADIALI, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 23rd day of June 188 , and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 18th day of January 1889 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BAI AIMAI, widow of the said deceased, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Bai Aimai, widow, on her behalf at their Office in Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 1st day of March 1889, as after that date the said Aimai, widow, as such administratrix will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.
All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Aimai, widow as such administratrix forthwith.—Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of February 1889.
WADIA & GHANDY,
Solicitors to Aimai,
Widow and Administratrix Dhunjibhai Cursetjee Ghadiali.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIST of NEW BOOKS and MAGAZINES received on the 29th January '89, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Dangerous Catspaw; by Christie Murray	4	8
Ivan Tlyitch; by Count Tolstoi	1	14
Land of Darkness	3	12
Restitution; by Annie Beale, 3 vol.	23	10
Stiffnecked Generation; by L. B. Walford, 3 vol.	19	2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Scottish Songs; by Blackie	5	10
The Monthly Packet; by C. M. Yonge	0	12
CATHOLIC.		
A Plain Reason for Joining the Church of Rome; by Rev. Luke Rivington, M. A., Magdalen College	2	4

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay. R. a.	Up-Country. R. a.
For Newest Books, 2 volumes a week.	12 0	24 0
For New and Old Books Do. ...	9 0	18 0
For old books Do. ...	6 0	12 0

The selection should be made from the Weekly Monthly and Quarterly, Lists of Books issued by the Library.

MAGAZINES.

Yearly Subscriptions inclusive of Postage.	Rs.	a.
Blackwood's Magazine	18	8
Bow Bells	5	0
Contemporary Review	20	0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15	0
Marine Engineer	4	0
Notional Review	20	0
Nineteenth Century	20	0
Textile Manufacturer	9	8

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH INDIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THIRTEENTH SESSION.
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1889.
THE REV. BISHOP J. M. THOBURN, D.D., PRESIDING.

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1ST, 7-30 P.M.
Missionary Sermon. E. F. Frease. Followed by a Consecration Service.
SATURDAY, FEB. 2ND, 7-30 P.M.
Conference Love-feast, led by G. K. Gilder.
MONDAY, FEB. 4th, 7-30 P.M.
Platform Temperance Meeting.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in Thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 12 Lamps. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

F MASOTTI AND Co. HAVE REMOVED to No. 9, FORBES-STREET.

BUY your PEAR'S SOAP, Per Box, Ans. 14; also Soaps of other Makers, Scents, Lavendar, Cologne, and Florida Waters, Toilet Powders. A single article at Wholesale Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SOCKS for Gents, in Great Variety, from Annas 4 per pair, also Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Railway Rugs, in Rainbow Colours, very pretty, for Rs. 5-8 only. Everything Cheap, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE! What can you buy Cheaper than a Wine Glass, for One Anna; and So's Glass, for two Annas; also half Dinner Set of our well-known Kioto Crockery for Rs. 16 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CUTLERY and PLATEDWARE, need we say that our Cheap Prices of Mappins and Rodgers Cutlery and Platedware in Celebrated Nevada Silver, is too well-known to need recommendation.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE "ROYAL," the "Dufferin," the "Landscape," "the Historical," and the "Duchess," Papers Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 59 Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW, near the Fort, for Three or Four Months, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a lady and gentleman. Address, "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN for doing copying work, must write a distinct hand. Apply under letter X., care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Young Parsee GRADUATE, who would like to learn all that concerns the management of a Mercantile Firm. Salary for the First Year Rs. 50 per month, for the Second Rs. 75, and for the Third Rs. 100. Apply to "623," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A CAPTAIN to take Command of a Steam-ship. He must possess a Foreign Certificate of Competency. Also an ENGINEER who must possess a Second-class Engineer's Certificate of Competency. Either European or Native will do.—Apply to HAJEERHOY LALLJEE & Co., Khoja Moholla.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen; Tips, 3 As. per dozen; Cues from Rs. 1-8 to 9 each; Wafers, 8 As. a box; Spots, 8 As. per box; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

VANILLA STICKS, Rs. 18 per lb.; Rs. 1-8 per oz; Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, As. 10 and 14 per bottle; Violet Powder, &c.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanane, near the old Secretariat.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MAICKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

12 × 10 PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE. Consists of Meagher's Brass Bound Camera (Russia Leather Bellows and all the latest Improvements), 3 Double Banks and Tripod; Dallmeyer's 15 by 12 Rapid Rectilinear Lens (just imported); Dallmeyer's Group Lens 5D; Drop Shutter; and Solid Leather Case, all in Perfect Order. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE FORT OFFICES of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, have been REMOVED to No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Remington's Buildings.
L. PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.
JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 25th Jan., 1889.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, on THURSDAY, the Seventh Day of February 1889, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of Considering and Passing the Report of the Central Committee, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association for the past year, and Passing its Accounts.
His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.
By order of the Central Committee,
W. R. LAWRENCE,
Calcutta, 26th January 1889. Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.
2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, Offers for the Purchase of any Quantities of the following lots of old material weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken within 30 days of acceptance of Tender:—
Viz., about:—
15 Tons old reversible crossings
16 " box
35 " Broken Iron Pipes" } Now lying at
30 " Wrought Iron Spikes } Wari Bunder.
17 " Old Bridge Bracings
24 " Portions of old Weighbridges and Turntables
30 " Old Wagon Iron Work.... At Parel Branch Stores, where the same may be seen on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made at once on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January, 1889.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1889 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1889.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Audhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.
The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* sent pictured near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.
The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.
Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

MESSRS. GAUHE and Co., of EITORF, GERMANY, Chemical Manufacturers, have registered through the Undersigned in Calcutta their Trade-mark consisting of the representation of a bird enclosed within two concentric circles. On the space between the inner and outer circles are the name and address "GAUHE & Co., EITORF." This Trade-mark is used for Dyes, and registration has been effected in respect of chemical substances, &c.
Any person infringing such Registered Trade-mark will do so at his peril.
H. H. REMFRY,
Calcutta, 26th January, 1889. Solicitor.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri U. S. A.
ISSUE of £150,000 Five per cent. Debenture.
Bonds, based on First Mortgages deposited with Trustees in London.

Capital Subscribed	$ 2,000,000 (upwards of £400,000.)
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TRUSTEES FOR THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.
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HARVEY RANKING, Esq. (Messrs. John Ranking and Co.), 11, St. Helen's-place, E. C.
BANKERS.—The London and County Banking Company, Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E. C., and branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. P. Pritchard, Marshall and Nunn.) 27, Gracechurch-street, E. C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. J. G. Hyde and Son, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, S. C., and Stock Exchange.
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AGENTS IN INDIA.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
From whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per dox. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the
MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which forbid domestic happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publishing Depot, Holborn, London, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILL AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m.,
A quantity of stores, consisting of mortice furniture, fingerplate, screws, brass nails, leathers, ropes, varnish, polish, paint, hinges, bolts and nuts, screw-augers, gunny bags, iron pans, cast iron wheels, chain, leather hose, screw jacks, old doors and windows, iron, sheet, old doors and windows, dining tables, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
2 cases double width fancy check coating.
1 case white flannel.
3 cases colored alpacca.
2 " superior black coating.
1 case ladies leather belts.

VERY HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. the undermentioned first-class horses and carriage, the property of F STOCKINGER, Esq. Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.
A team of four thorough-bred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years' old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single, double or four-in-hand and to ride with a set of Europe-made brass-mounted harness almost new
A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.
A set of brass-mounted single harness, almost new.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " printed handkerchiefs.
2 " cranoe felt cloth.
1 D.-B.-B.-L. C. F. gun, by Alex, Salmon, in case.
6 cases grey dhoties.
10 iron bedsteads, 6½ by 3
10 " 6½ by 3½
3 cases 500 boxes Burmah cheroots.
10 China porcelain tea services.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. "Clan Munro."
24 patent woven wire-spring folders 2½ by 6.
12 spring bedsteads, 3½ 4½ and 5 feet by 6½ feet.
On account and at the risk of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Limited.
13 packages Cutch work and Bombay curios.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
3 casks paint.
On account and at the risk of Jewabhoy Heptoolla ex. s. s. Kangra.
About 130 cwts assorted common paint.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Essa Thavur—
P P
L 531 and 541—2 cases shawls.
By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Gudialee—
1 pair pearl rafuls.
1 " bangles.
10½ ruttee brilliants.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome new canoe-shaped landau.
1 " office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 " " dog-cart.
1 handsome wagonette convertible into a mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jaisnarayen-Sittaram.—
200 tons superior 1st class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the under-writers, the undermentioned nautical instruments belonging to the late ship "County of Bute."
2 chronometers.
4 compasses.
1 barometer.
1 telescope.
1 box containing patent log.
1 " patent fog horn.
1 Hosburch's Directory.
4 or 5 books sailing directories.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Wanka Mohola, near Colbhat Road and at Haynes Road, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates here undermentioned, the undermentioned landed properties by order of the mortgagee, Mr Pallonjee Pestonjee Sheroff, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pestonjee Cawasji Kapadia, *alias* Pagliwalla, by virtue of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of August 1887.

LOT No. 1

On TUESDAY, the 5th February 1889, at 4 p.m., all that piece of ground, together with the messuages, dwelling houses or chawls erected, or in course or erection standing thereon, situate on the west side of Wanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 253, and new survey No. 3-171, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3213, and Street No. 23, and bounded, on the east by the Wanka Moholla or Street aforesaid, on the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Dessai.

LOT No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 7th February 1889, at 4 p.m., all that piece of leasehold land or ground with the four messuages, chawls, or ranges of buildings, now in course of erection standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by a measurement 12 kathis, equivalent to 666 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, numbered from 85 to 90 in the plan of the said leasehold land, and bounded on the north by the Public Road, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the property formerly of Haroon Mahomed, and now of Khoja Jan Mahomed, and on the west by the property formerly of the said Haroon Mahomed, and now of Goolam Hoosein Dhujjee. The property described as Lot No. 2 will be sold subject to a charge of Rupees 8,000 and Rupees 3,000, respectively, secured by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th March, 1887, and further charge, dated the 4th May 1887, and made between the said Pestonjee Cawasjee Kapadia of the one part, and one Yeshwant Keshavrao of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.
BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Winbridge and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned cottage Pianoforte by Ascherberg, an elegant single-seated light brougham, by Windover, almost new, a handsome mail phaeton by Lewis and Fulker of Salisbury, in excellent order, a handsome buggy in good order, by Kesterton, a strong chestnut Arab horse, 7 years old, a fine collection of Japanese and Chinese Pottery, Hink's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major G. WATERS.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).
Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld.), Messrs. Ishwardas Jagjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the abovenamed Mill (detailed as per fresh printed lists of 29-1-'89) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.
The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Bang, measuring about (60) acres and 25 gunthas, leased from its owner, Jia Oinisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1851, a portion of which, viz. 38

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting.
G. I. P. Railway Sports, Parel.
Polo, at Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Caritou Club, Ladies' Concert, 9 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta ; Poseidon (s), Hongkong ; and A. Passa (brig), Diu.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Apollo (s), for Aden and Hull ; Indrani (s), Liverpool ; Karagola (s), Karachi and Coast ; Merioneth (ship), Akyab ; and Chanda (s), Calcutta and Coast.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Poseidon entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Indarani and the Apollo left the dock on the 30th and 31st ult. respectively.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CHILDREN'S GYMKHANA.—The Children's Christmas Treat and Gymkhana sports in connection with the G. I. P. Railway commences at Parel to-day and continues over to-morrow.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Stripes—Capt. Phayre (Capt.), Capt. Brooke, Mr. Lock, Mr. Venables, and Mr. Warden, vs. Plain—Mr. Barton (Capt.) Mr. Prevost, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Mr. Campbell. To commence at 4-45.

VOLUNTEER CLUB SMOKING CONCERT.—Another of these popular concerts will be given at the Volunteer Club to-morrow evening. Judging from the former one and the vast material at the disposal of the committee, the Concert ought to be well worth going to. The Honorary Secretary, Mr Murray, we understand, has decided to arrange for a series of concerts and dances.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Inspector Standford yesterday placed Thomas Pooly before Mr. Cooper on a charge of having deserted from the Royal Artillery. Mr. Standford met Pooly in Colaba, and though he was dressed as a seaman, shrewdly suspected he was a deserter. On questioning him, the Inspector ascertained that Pooly had deserted from Davenport and had come out to India as an engineer's steward. Pooly was made over to the military authorities.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening commencing at 5-45 :—

Quadrille	La Belle Helena ..... Strauss.
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Valse	Claribel ..... Coote.
Selection	Don Pasquale ..... Donizetti.
Selection	La Traviata ..... Verdi.
Waltz	Sweet Vows ..... Roeder.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—Inspector Jones yesterday charged Ragoo Rowjee before Mr. Cooper with stealing two *dhoturs*. The prisoner, who is an old offender, was seen going into a shop in the native town and walking out again with a *dhotur* which had been hung on a string. He was arrested, and it was found that he was wearing another *dhotur* which had been stolen from the same place a few days previously. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Haines Road, Byculla, touching the death of a Mahomedan child, aged 2 years and 6 months, named Ameer Noor Mahomed. The boy was playing on the road in front of his parents' house at Haines Road, when, in attempting to cross, he was knocked down and run over by a Municipal cart that was going along at a slow pace towards Warli. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last a G. I. P. R. number-taker, named Gunput Govind, a Brahmin by caste, apparently about 36 years of age, was killed by the R. M. R. shunting engine while in marshalling a train at Ghaspura yard. It appears at 5-15 a.m. he gave certain instructions to the mucoadum and the porters to marshall a train, while he himself sat dosing by one of the rails, perhaps being under the impression the engine or wagons would not come on that line. His skull and spinal bone were broken when the shunter noticed him a few minutes later. He expired about 5-30 a.m. A subscription for his widow and 3 children, who are left wholly unprovided for has been started by the station-master.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Jessa Kaira, aged 35 years, a Marwarree dealer in glass bangles. It appears that a few days ago a Parsee creditor of Jessa had attached goods that were in his shop in execution of a decree obtained against him from the Court of Small Causes for Rs. 1,500. Since then Jessa became despondent. On Tuesday night he purchased some opium and swallowed it. He was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily at the back of Mahalaxmee temple on Wednesday forenoon, whence he was removed by the police to the hospital, where he died from its effects a few hours after admission. A verdict of suicidal death by opuim was recorded.

OBSTRUCTING THE THOROUGHFARE.—At the Police Court yesterday Belcher Khetsey, was charged before Mr. Cooper with obstructing the thoroughfare in the native town. The accused had placed piles of gunny bags in front of his shop, and these blocked up the pathway. A fine of Rs. 5 was imposed.—Inspector Guider charged Balloo Vally before Mr. Hamilton with committing a similar offence. The man had a wedding ceremony at his house, and had placed rows of chairs on the pathway for his guests. As he had not obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police, the inspector directed him to remove the chairs, which the defendant, however, refused to do. In defence he stated that he had lately come to Bombay and was not aware that a license was necessary. Mr. Hamilton inflicted a fine of Rs. 50, remarking that when he had been informed of the rules, the prisoner should have listened to the police.

DEATH OF DR. PESTONJI JEEWAJI.—A correspondent writing from Surat says :—"I regret to announce the death of old Dr. Pestonji Jeewaji, of Surat, which melancholy event took place on Monday night. Having been born in the year 1815, the deceased was 74 when he died. He began life as a vaccinator in the Government service ; but soon gave up the appointment on account of ill-health, and commenced to practice English and Moglai medicine, which independent profession he carried on up till the time of his death. The Bohra community of Surat and the Zoroastrians of Naosari reposed so strong a confidence in him that his presence near the sick bed was often supposed to have acted as tonic against the sickness. Besides Guzarati, the deceased knew Persian, English, and Urdu. Being the chairman of the Nanpoora Reading-Room and Library, the institution was closed yesterday in honour of his death. The funeral and *uthunna* were attended by a large portion of the most respectable gentlemen of Surat. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, three sons, and a large family to mourn his loss.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Feast of the Purification.

7-15 a. m.—Holy Communion.

M. GASSELIN, Consul for France in Bombay, has been appointed an additional member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Bombay for examining candidates appearing before the Committee for examination in the Arabic language.

THE number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 29th January was 472, a rate of 25·95 per thousand per annum as against 496, or 21·81, the corresponding period of last year, and 414, or 26·29, the average over the corresponding periods of the five preceding years. Of the total number, 136 deaths were from fevers ; 13, cholera ; 60, phthisis ; 33, diseases of the nervous system ; 86, affections of the respiratory organs ; 22, still-born ; 24, old age and debility ; 3, accidents and violence. Classified the list shows Buddhist or Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 16 ; Bhatia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 230 ; Hindu out-caste, 44 ; Musalman, 117 ; Parsee, 19 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 11 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, 3 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births registered was 325 as against 293 and 287, the weekly average over the preceding five years.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HANMA BIN MARITANAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of transportation for life passed upon, the accused by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted him of the murder of his mistress, named Hanmi, on the 23rd August last. It appeared that the deceased had been in the accused's keeping for twenty years, and that he had changed his caste for her sake and became a Berad. He suspected her of carrying on an intrigue with one Sangya ; and when he exhorted her to be faithful to him, she said she would not leave Sangya's company, and that he (accused) might remain with her if he liked. Being enraged at the answer, he violently struck her on her eyebrow with the handle of a sickle he had in his hand. She was sitting in her field to remove weeds. The wound was bleeding, and she fell to the ground. He again gave her four or five blows with the handle of the sickle. When her head was fractured and bleeding, she lost her life. He went to her house and placed the sickle there. He changed his blood-stained clothes, and then decamped for fear of being caught. Deceased's dead body was found in the field, and information was at once given to the police patel. Accused was missing from the village, and messengers were sent to search for him. He was arrested on the 1st of September, when he made a circumstantial and detailed confession, to which he subsequently adhered in the magisterial enquiry. The jury found the prisoner guilty, recommending him to mercy on the ground that he had lived with the deceased for a long period, that she lately proved unfaithful to him, and when he begged her to give up her paramour, she infuriated him by the answer she gave him, and in his anger he killed her. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict, and taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury, sentenced the accused to transportation for life. Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

A MAGISTRATE EXCEEDING HIS JURISDICTION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GENDYA BHAGA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a reference for the orders of the High Court by Mr. M. H. Scott, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, in the case of the accused, who were convicted by Mr. R. S. Narayen Waman, second class magistrate of Shahada, under sections 147, 149, and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from three to six months' and to fine. The offence of hurt tried by the magistrate was, as pointed out by the District Magistrate, who disposed of one appeal, and the first class magistrate who heard the rest of the appeals, that of causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, section 326, Indian Penal Code, and not grievous hurt, section 325. Cases under section 325 (Mr. Scott remarked) are triable by a magistrate of the second class, while those under section 326 are not. The magistrate (Mr. Scott was of opinion) should not have tried the case as one falling under section 325 when he found that it was punishable under section 326. He should have stayed proceedings as regarded the hurt when he found (if he did not know when he took up the case) that the matter was beyond his jurisdiction, and should have referred the case for trial to a competent magistrate. His proceedings, as regarded the conviction under section 325, appeared to Mr. Scott to be void *ab initio*, under section 530 (*p*), Criminal Procedure Code ; and Mr. Scott recommended that the convictions under section 325, Indian Penal Code, be set aside.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment on the reference, said :—Mr. R. S. Narayen Waman, a magistrate of the second class, who tried the case, convicted under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code of grievous hurt. In the opinion of the magistrates, Mr. Loch and Mr. Fraser, who heard the appeals, the offence disclosed by the evidence was that of grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, punishable under section 326, and beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrate of the second class, who appears to have ignored the fact that an axe was used in causing the hurt. The learned Sessions Judge has referred the case and the appeals, decided by Mr. Fraser, to this Court, on the ground that the proceedings were void *ab initio* under section 530 (*p*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That clause declares void the proceedings of any magistrate who, not being empowered by law on this behalf, tries an offender. It has not been suggested that the accused have been prejudiced, nor that the sentences passed are unduly lenient. We have therefore only to consider the question of jurisdiction. The same question was much discussed in the Court of Exchequer in Reg. *vs.* Thompson, 30 L. J., n. s., Mag Cases., 19, where the judges were divided in opinion ; and the conviction had before the Justices was not interfered with. Queen *vs.* Hussein Gairi, 1 L. R. 8 Bombay 307, was a case in which the point before this Court was very similar to the present. The Court declined to interfere, and drew attention to the provisions of section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There has been no appearance in the case before us, and in the present state of the authorities, we are unable to hold that the magistrate of the second class was wholly without jurisdiction, and we therefore refrain from interference. At the same time we think it proper to point out that it is an evasion of law to treat an aggravated as an ordinary offence, and thus introduce a different jurisdiction, or a lower scale of punishment. When the evidence discloses a circumstance of aggravation, such as the use of a dangerous weapon which makes the offence cognizable by a higher court, it becomes the duty of the trying Magistrate to use the proper procedure for sending the case to the higher court. The Magistrate of the second class should be so informed.

Mr. Justice Candy said : On the single point referred by the Sessions Judge, I am of opinion that the proceedings before the second class magistrate were not void *ab initio*. Section 530 (*p*), Criminal Procedure Code, runs : "If any magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, . . . tries an offender, his proceedings shall be void," *i.e.*, if a Magistrate tries an offender for an offence beyond his jurisdiction, his proceedings shall be void. In the present case, the accused were tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt as members of an unlawful assembly (Indian Penal Code, sections 149 and 325). They were guilty of that offence. The second class magistrate was empowered by law to try them for that offence. Therefore the proceedings of the second class magistrate are not void. We could, interfering under section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, set aside the proceedings and order a re-trial if the interests of justice required such a course, *e.g.*, if, considering the facts on the record, the sentence was inadequate, or if the procedure followed by the magistrate had deprived the accused person of his right of appeal. Such is not the case here. No representation has been made to this court that the sentences are inadequate ; and the accused persons attorned to the appellate jurisdiction of the first-class magistrate and have made no objection. With regard to the case at I. L. R. 8 Bom. 307, it may be noted that there was no distinct ruling that the magistrate's proceedings were void. And with regard to the case at I. L. R., 4 Cal., 18, it may be noted that it was unnecessary to rely on section 34 of Act 10 of 1872 as an authority for quashing the proceedings and ordering a re-trial. In that case, the magistrate, who had been invested with summary powers, tried an offender summarily for an offence which could be tried summarily. But in so acting the magistrate deprived the accused of his right of appeal, and therefore the High Court, under section 297 of Act 10 of 1872, could have annulled the proceedings and ordered a new trial. In the present case, on the point before us, I see no cause for interference.

A SENTENCE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALKRISHNA KESARSING.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of the Sholapore-Bijapore District, who sentenced the accused, late a police constable in the Abkari Department, to rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of payment to suffer a further term of imprisonment for six months, for criminal breach of trust as a public servant. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Gocouldas Parek, represented the accused ; while Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that a sum of Rs. 20, being the salary of two police constables employed in the Custom's Department of Jath, was entrusted to the accused constable by the complainant, Narayen Vishnu, the then Abkari Inspector, with directions to deliver the same to the mamlatdar of that State. The accused, instead of obeying those directions, dishonestly appropriated the amount, and was sentenced accordingly by the Sessions Judge to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of further imprisonment for six months.

The accused appealed, among other grounds, that the money being alleged to have been payable out of British India, his act would not amount to any offence under the Indian Penal Code, and that the conviction was opposed to law and the weight of evidence.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said :—The prevarications of the witness Narayen Vishnu before the Sessions Judge (which we also notice in the same witness's deposition before the magistrate) deprive his statements of value. The witness Kasim is also remarked upon by the Sessions Judge as an unsatisfactory witness. It does not appear that any receipt was taken from the prisoner at the time he is said to have received the Rs. 20, although that ordinary precaution had been taken on previous occasions. It appears also that when the mamlatdar of Jaith stated that the money had not been paid to him, the prisoner was degraded and transferred ; but there is no evidence that any such notice was taken of his conduct as would have been taken if it were believed that he had received the money and not accounted for it. Under these circumstances, we think the opinion of the assessors that the testimony affirming the payment of the money to the prisoner does not prove the fact is entitled to much consideration. Where the principal witness appears to have some improper animus, the court must look with suspicion on the whole theory of the case, as it is easy to produce witnesses who will support an untrue statement. There is no special reason why the opium vendor should remember any particular payment, and it seems to the court that he and the witness Ibrahim have such connections with the complainant as to raise an apprehension that they may be under his influence. Although the documentary evidence may afford some inferences unfavourable to the prisoner, we are of opinion that they are not sufficiently clear to outweigh the doubts arising from the oral evidence and other defects in the theory of the prosecution. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct Balkrishna Kesarsing to be set at liberty, and the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A RECEIVER.

CADURBHOY MOOLA AMIJEE *vs.* MAHOMEDALLY MOOLA ABDOOLALLY.

MR. ANDERSON, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. James Flynn, the receiver appointed by the court in the above suit, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court, for disobeying the order of the Commissioner of the Court, dated 19th December, 1888. The learned counsel stated that Mr. James Flynn was appointed receiver in the above suit, and that at a meeting held before the Commissioner to consider the accounts it was directed that the receiver should pay into the Commissioner's office on or before the 10th October 1888 the sum of Rs. 8,000, out of the balance appearing due on the account ; but, on the 1st December 1888, a warrant was taken out by the attorneys for the receiver to show cause why the Commissoner should not stop issuing his certificate as decided on the 29th November 1888, until the account filed by the receiver was amended, and why the receiver should not be allowed to amend the account filed by him. On the return of the warrant, Mr. Anderson pointed out that the attorneys of the receiver applied for liberty to amend the account by inserting a payment of Rs. 5,000 made by the receiver. The Commissioner thereupon directed that the account should be amended, and that the sum of Rs, 3,500 should be paid into his office by the receiver on or before the 12th December 1888. Although this order, Mr. Anderson submitted, was made in the presence of the attorney of the receiver, the money had not yet been paid in.

His Lordship granted the application.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Ld., was held at the registered office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, yesterday, when there were present :—

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy in the chair ; Mr. Geo. Cotton ; Raghoonath N. Khote, C. I. E. ; Chatturbhuj Murarji ; Hormasji M. Chiohgur ; Roognathdas Gopaldas ; B. Atmaram ; Manibhai Premabhai ; F. J. Fernandez ; Lallubhai Roychand ; Chunilal Amritlal ; Mutilal Mancharam ; Mahasukram Girdhar ; Lalbhai Dalpatbhai ; Cursetjee Dorabji Vacha ; Dhurumsi Teshkurun ; and Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Secretary. The accompanying Report and propositions were duly adopted and carried.

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit for your approval a statement of profit and loss, and the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1888. The statement of profit and loss shows that the Company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,64,850-13-9. After deducting from this the sum of Rs. 31,800, which was paid as interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1888, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,33,050, 13-9, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as under :—In payment of dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December 1888, making 10 per cent per year, Rs. 31,800 ; depreciation at 5 per cent on capital expenditure up to date, Rs. 56,758-4-0 ; Reserve Fund, Rs. 42,492-9-9 ; bonus to the Company's employes, Rs. 2,000 ; total Rs. 1,33,050-13-9. During the year, Mr. Roognathdas Gopaldas was appointed a director of the Company, which nomination, your directors trust, you will approve of. The Company's property is insured for Rs. 11,04,000.

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Munohoy Premabhoy,

"That the Directors' report and audited balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss made up to 31st December 1888, as circulated amongst the shareholders, be taken as read, and the same are hereby approved, adopted, and confirmed."

Proposed by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, seconded by Mr. Chatturbhuj Murarji,

"That the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year 1888, equal to 10 per cent per annum on the paid up capital, including the interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share declared for the half-year ended 30th June 1888, be and is hereby sanctioned and the dividend be made payable on and after Monday, 11th February 1889."

Proposed by Manibhai Premabhai, seconded by Mr. J. F. Fernandez,

"That Messrs. Geo. Cotton and Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., who retire by rotation, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the Company."

Proposed by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, seconded by Mr. Roognathdas Gopaldas,

"That Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabji Jamsetji and Cursetji Dorabji Wacha be and are hereby appointed auditors of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each per annum.

Carried.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hormasji M. Chiohgur,

"That the nomination of Mr. Roognathdas Gopaldas as director be confirmed."

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, seconded by Mr. Lallubhai Raichand,

"That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the chairman and directors for the valuable services they have rendered to the Company during the period under report."

Proposed by Mr. Cursetji Dorabji Vacha, seconded by Mr. Lallubhai Roychund,

"That the thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the Agents, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy and Co., for the energy and activity displayed by them in the discharge of their important duties in the interest of the Company."

Proposed by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., seconded by Mr. J. F Fernandez,

"That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

MR. M. H. SCOTT has assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, C. S., has passed the lower standard Sindhi examination, and Gunner W. Comer, R. A., and Second-Lieut. G. Watling, 2nd Lancaster Regiment, in Beluchi, the former with credit.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.S., has been appointed Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay with effect from the date on which Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., receives charge of the office of Secretary to Government from Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S.

THE Rev. R. H. E. Slacke has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Belgaum, and the Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, B.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, to officiate as Chaplain of Deolali.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

REV. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS ON EDUCATION.

THIS lecture, of which we gave a summary in our issue of yesterday, we now give in a more extended form.

The learned and eloquent lecturer, who addressed an overflowing audience in this hall a few weeks ago, gave us all much valuable instruction regarding the canons which should guide and control public criticism. Education is that which will best fit men to hold the position of critics and wield the weapons of criticism with skill ; it will also enable them to recognise the responsibilities of public criticism. If we claim rights we must be prepared to rise to a due conception of the responsibilities which their possession involves. No more pertinent example occurs to me of a man of great critical ability using it without due regard to the famous quadrilateral, of which we heard so much the other day, than that of Aristophane's attack in "The Clouds" on Socrates and the Sophists or teachers of higher culture of his day, wherein the poet shows himself wofully ignorant or wilfully unfair.

There is a modern Aristophanic school of critics who view every educational effort and advance in modern days with displeased suspicion, who attribute many political, social, moral, and religious evils to the spread of education, and reckon the public teachers of the day to be the sources of public corruption, maintaining that philosophy leads to cynicism and scepticism, while every teacher of it is no better than a priest of the vainest trifles, forgetting, what I shall again allude to, that educational policies are not the causes but the product of the public thought of their day. While leaving the judgment of my manner of dealing with this subject in the hands of the critics, I make bold to say that the subject itself is of overwhelming importance, and holds high place in the deliberations of the parliaments of every civilized government in the world. But in the language of the author of "Friends in Council" the word education is so large that I may almost as well put "world" or "end and object of being" at the head of my lecture. Without being terrified by the vast proportions of my subject, I recognise the need of extreme caution in dealing with it. That the subject is worthy of our attention will be readily conceded by those who believe that the future of this great Empire is being largely fashioned in the class-rooms of the high schools and colleges of to-day, while no more striking proof of the spread of education in India could be adduced than that an audience such as this should be willing to hear and able to follow a lecture in the English language, and, more than that, be able to subject its matter to the inquisitorial tests of a subtle criticism. One thing must be said with emphasis at the outset. I am not prepared to attempt to sketch an imperial policy of education. I would not venture to do this even if I had the necessary ability, which I have not. I will not be the rash fool to rush in where the angels of a special commission have either feared or failed to tread, though some things to be said may not be accurately described as a blessing on our present system. You well know that any housewife, not blind, can see a hole in a kettle, while it needs a tinker to mend it. I am not an educational tinker, but only an educational housewife, who, seeing the hole in the educational kettle, loudly demands that the educational tinker should mend it. I propose to view education, first, in itself ; secondly, in its practical and moral effects in the life of the individual ; thirdly and briefly, in its larger, imperial, political, and social bearings on the country—though these divisions will probably overlap and run into each other. I address myself to the question. What is education ideally, how can it be made practically helpful in the daily life of a man and of a State? A Greek phrase affords a fair descriptive definition of education ; it is a kind of art of midwifery. This is the phrase constantly used by Socrates to express his method of eliciting from others what was in their mind without their knowing it. This is exactly what education should accomplish ; it is a leading out into broad powers a developing what of latent and germinal powers, intelligence and goodness exists in mankind. But as the germinal life in a seed cannot be fructified unless subjected to the influence of the operation of the natural laws of heat and moisture, requiring the rays of the sun and the drops of rain to fall on it, and as the operation of these laws are barren of results if there be no germ for them to work upon, so there must be germinal intelligence and suitable educational systems if we are to hope for educational results of any kind.

In the next place education must not be limited in its range except by the limitations of man's needs and at most capacities. It must not be narrowed within the cramping boundaries of a stereotyped syllabus ; its subject must not be the intelligence apart from soul and body ; it must not seek to develope the intellect at the expense of body and soul, or the body at the expense of intellect and soul, or the soul at the expense of the body and intellect—its subject is the "ego," the whole personality of the trinity in unity, mind, body, soul. Its result will then be no giant intellect presiding over a puny physical frame and a fragmentary or faded conscience, but a robust whole. This is the Christian ideal education. A brief glance will show us how far this Christian ideal is in advance of that of Greek as elaborated especially by Plato in the Republic and by Aristotle in his politics. The Greek scheme comprehended elementary education, physical education, or higher culture, leaving out moral and religious training entirely, except so far as they are made for political power and personal and national safety. Again, the Christian ideal is in advance of that of the modern secularist. I am convinced,—and the experience of life daily strengthens the conviction—that the education we need for ourselves, and should offer to this great country, the education you should claim if it is not offered spontaneously, must rest on a broader basis than that afforded by any mere secular system—morality at least must have its own particular place. Yet many of the apostles of modern thought unhesitatingly adopt the almost infamous formula of Kant as the only possible basis of educational operations. "All knowledge," says Kant—mark the universality of his propositions—"starts from the senses, goes on from them to the understanding, and ends with the reason, than which nothing higher is found in us." Consequently all education should begin with the senses, go on to the understanding, and its final aim must be the cultivation of reason, thus ignoring the conscience, the moral instincts, and the religion of mankind. Such an education does not touch the whole man. Man's intellectual and spiritual faculties are not identical ; one may be undergoing a process of rapid development, while the other is as rapidly degenerating ; a man may be simultaneously an intellectual giant and a moral pigmy. Nor does it lead to light and liberty, but on the contrary to darkness and captivity. Equally incomplete, but infinitely more selfish, is Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Rational Order of Subordination." (1) education which prepares for direct self-preservation ; (2) that which provides for indirect self-preservation ; (3) that which prepares for parenthood ; (4) that which fits for citizenship ; (5) and that which provides for the miscellaneous refinements of life's leisure.

There is no class of men and women more dangerous in a State than that of men and women who are imperfectly or improperly educated. Education is too often blamed for the sins of a false system. I have often heard the British matron loudly inveighing against the evil results of education, because the house-maid was found reading a sensational novel instead of dusting the drawing-room, or the cook deep in the police news while the joint was burning on the jack which had run down. But with due deference to the British matron, and in full sympathy with her domestic troubles, I submit that the crimes which so vex her righteous soul are not the result of education, but of an imperfect system. There has been a failure in some department of the education which has produced these unworthy servants. They have evidently not been taught what is a first principle in the ethics of common life ; that the right to enjoy leisure and amusement has only been earned when work is done. But, to turn to graver examples of the disastrous results of an imperfect national education, let me ask you to recall to your memories the leading facts of the French Revolution. Here we see a people taught rightly to love liberty, but left in utter ignorance of its meaning, and wholly untrained in the virtue of self-control. There is a phrase in one of our Christian prayers which defines perfect liberty to be God's service—true liberty cannot exist apart from a full realisation of the need of obedience. Again, Greek philosophy failed to lead men into the presence of that higher truth which their intuition forced them to search for and to desire. Vain were all appeals to the gods of Olympus ; there was no sign, no word, to reveal those transcendental truths which are the alphabet of the education of the Christian child. The Roman gladiator affords an example of the pernicious results of a one-sided education in another direction. There must have been something splendid in the spectacle of the resigned courage of these men as they marched by the Emperor chanting their dirge of defiance, "Ave, Cæsar, moritari te salutant," "Hail, Cæsar, we greet thee ere we die." Yet it is not admirable ; theirs was simply the highest development of animal courage, ethically no higher than that which makes the buffaloes fight in the Baroda arena—a courage that knows no pity, no gentleness, increased by coarse fare, hard discipline, the frequent sight of violent death, and the utter repression of tender emotions. In no sense can such men be said to be educated, however active with the net and sword, however indifferent to the turn of the thumb.

Do not misunderstand me. I am not lifting up my voice against physical training, still less against intellectual—they are departments in education of the highest value. Poetry embodies the best sentiments of the heart and brain, giving them "a local habitation and a name." Music opens the region of ideals to the eager contemplation of the sympathetic soul ; philosophy trains the mind in habits of accurate thought ; but a pedant may be as narrow as his study walls, nervous as a hypochondriacal old maid, utterly unfit to cope with the practical problems and difficulties of daily life. It is against such an imperfect system that I would see the world wage relentless war. I now pass from the consideration of education in the abstract to that of its practical application to the action of life. Its practical aim should be to teach boys and girls that which it will be important for them to know as men and women—a preparation for life's work, yet only ending with life itself, perhaps not even then. I say boys and girls, for the days of excluding girls and women from the educational advantages enjoyed by the sterner sex are passing away. I agree with Plato's idea of the equality of the sexes—the difference between them being one of degree, not of kind. It is sometimes said women are inferior to men—physically inferior without doubt—the results of school and college examination do not go to prove them intellectually inferior, while by common consent they are acknowledged to be superior in their powers of sympathy. Girls, therefore, as well as boys deserve to be carefully educated. All departments of knowledge are useful, but only relatively to the position occupied in life. For the masses technical education should be provided. It has been said that modern education compares unfavourably with ancient, because it aims at attaining specialised results. Education must aim at such results in dealing with men and women, who each have their special work to do and their special place in the organism of the world.

Consequently in our girls' schools special attention should be paid to a careful preparation for what Herbert Spencer calls parenthood. The regulation of marriage by the State was well called by both Plato and Aristotle the first step in education. Great attention should also be paid to all the many departments of domestic economy, to plain sewing and plain cooking. We ought not to turn out from our schools girls who are fascinating, ball-room partners, and incompetent wives and mothers. A hungry man will certainly prefer to sit down to a well-cooked dinner rather than after an inferior one to listen to a badly played valse—and would rather find the buttons on his shirt than have a vague idea that his wife is able to read a French novel without using her dictionary more than once or twice for each page. In our boys' schools special attention should be paid to the needs of the special work of the selected career. We do not want to turn out of our boys' schools inelegant classics, but good men and useful citizens. May I venture a rough sketch of a scheme which has long been in my mind? My scheme is this : For boys and girls who intend to enter the learned professions, *i.e.*, who intend to be lawyers and doctors—and doubtless the day of lady-lawyers will follow the day of lady-doctors, and woman's wit and woman's tongue be found to possess considerable powers of persuasive advocacy, provided the judges are men—for such I would prescribe a full university course. For those who propose for their life's work the clerk's stool in banks or merchants' offices or one of the many clerical departments in the services of Government, I would prescribe the high school course up to the VIII. Standard inclusive with several important modifications of the syllabus of subjects, *e.g.*, instead of repetition of lines of poetry substitute book-keeping, draw a pen through the word Latin and substitute a vernacular or a modern language, while the course should also include short-hand writing. For the training of future mechanics I would prescribe the high school course up to, say, the VI. Standard, again with modifications of the syllabus of subjects. Then a strictly technical education, the future carpenter passing into the workshops, the future smith to the forge, the future boot-maker to his bench. It does not appear to me necessary that the boot-maker should possess a smattering of the knowledge of a couple of books of Cæsar or hold a matriculation *testamur*. The clerk had better understand double entry than be able to paraphrase Wordsworth ; while I cannot think that agriculture will be benefited should the farmer be able to write a learned *excursus* on Virgil's plough, but be wholly ignorant on the subject of the rotation of crops. It will be better that the police superintendent should be able to ride and fence, and, if you like, box, and be thoroughly conversant with the vernacular of the people among whom his work will lie than be able to pass an examination the only result of which will be to show how little he knows of what will be of no use to him. This utilitarian theory has much to support and recommend it ; nor is it a paradox to say that it does not contradict Bacon's dictum that "wisdom for a man's self is in many branches thereof a depraved thing ; for the aim of this technical education is not to confer the greatest benefit on the pupil, but to enable the pupil to confer the greatest benefit on the State. The problem is not will Luximon or John Jones obtain an appointment as the result of passing the Matriculation tests, but will their education make these men better men and more useful citizens, and so increase the goodness of the world and ensure the safety of the State in the measure of their capacity. I blame the present system, because it does not keep this end sufficiently in view. But there is another equally serious charge to be preferred. Modern education is unquestionably too superficial—indeed, it is not so much a system of education as it is a system of cram. The excessive use of text-books with their dull array of dry facts tends to destroy the reflective faculty. Intellectual indigestion will soon become a very prevalent modern malady. No doubt the keenness of competition is partly the cause of this deplorable state of things, while payment by results encourages masters and school managers, and reward by results encourages pupils and their guardians to accept the system, however pernicious it may be. Many of us can call to mind the man who was ready for his examination, literally inflated with facts and tips. We sometimes meet such a man in later life, and find that passing years have meant to him the loss of knowledge painfully acquired, but never properly assimilated—uncertain whether Queen Ann was Queen of England or Queen of Sheba, whether Julius Cæsar led the Romans against the Britons or took part in the last Arctic expedition ; for all he knows, he may have been first cousin to Pericles, and have invented a patent medicine to cure the plague at Athens. This, I submit, is a deplorable result of education, or rather of a false and vile systems of it.

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 31.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Captain Francis William Snell,—23rd January 1889.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st January 1889 :—

30th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldar-Major Alah Din to be Jamadar, vice Juma Khan, 1st, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 27th October 1888 :—

6th Bombay Cavalry.

Supernumerary Ressaidar Shahabud-din Khan to be Ressaidar vice Abdullah Khan, pensioned.

Colonel C J Anderson, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India under Clause 37 (a), India Army Circulars, 1887. Pension service thirty-sixth year, commenced 24th June 1888.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Harry George Carnegy, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry,—22nd January 1888.

Colonel P W Bannerman, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in India under G G O No 249 of 1883 till the 22nd March 1889 and after that date to reside out for India under Clause 37 (*b*), India Army Circulars, 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months from date of quitting India, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—

Colonel W. North, R.E., Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners. Pension service twenty-first year, commenced 9th December 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

With Import business cramped by scarcity of money, and the Export trade lacking the stimulus of encouraging markets on the other side, the past week has been a quiet one in all directions. Transactions in Cotton have been upon a small scale, neither exporters nor local spinners having been in the market to any extent for ready stuff, while arrival business has been generally neglected. The Wheat and Seed Markets have been without animation, and prices in the former have partially given way. The course of Exchange has been slightly upward, and an advance of 3-32d. in demand Bank Bills and 3 months' sight Credits has been established in a generally steady, though in active, market. Money has continued tight. Government Paper, after fluctuating slightly, has taken an upward turn, and we quote an advance this evening of 7-16 per cent. in Fours compared with our last quotation. Freights after being firm, though with not much doing, are now quiet again with rates a shade easier. Shares have been little dealt in, but generally maintain their previous position. There has been no improvement in the Import market, and with stocks accumulating, the out-look is discouraging, and not conducive to an active indent business.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's last weekly statement showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 8½ lakhs; this, however, indicated no change in the Bank's position since the previous Saturday as far as trade demand was concerned, for a material falling off in Discounts had been about counterbalanced by withdrawals of private Deposits and some increase in Loans, and the improvement in the Balance was mainly owing to Government Deposits. Money in the open market has been no easier during the past week; but it seems not unlikely that the provision for remittance from the other side, coupled with the generally quiet state of trade, may ere long restore the market to its normal condition. Meanwhile the directors of the Bank of Bombay have not thought it necessary to make any further change in their rates this afternoon, and the minimum remains, therefore, at 11 per cent. for annum.

EXCHANGE opening last Friday with a steady feeling at rates a shade higher than quoted in our last report, the market continued in the same state throughout the day. A fair amount of ready or nealyr ready business was done at 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4 25-32d. for Mercantile Bills, and something for late February, at 1s. 4⅝d, while 1s. 4¾ was offering for the present mail. Wire Transfer for February was 1s. 4 7-16d. and for March 1s. 4⅝d. The week closed with a steady market, but with business very quiet. Some Bank Demand for Februry delivery was done at 1s 4½d; while Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 4 15-32d for February and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for March transfer. Credits were 1s. 4 11-16d. from 15th February, 1s. 4 21-32d. to ⅝d. for March, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April delivery, but nothing of importance transpired. The market re-opened on Monday at an advance of 1-32d on Saturday's closing quotations all round, and continued steady at the enhanced rates for ready business, but with little passing on any line. Forward Telegraphic and Credits were quoted the same as on Saturday. Next day the market was steady without alteration from Monday's rates excepting that for ready Bank Demand which was 1-32d. higher at closing. Some business transpired in 3 months' sight Credits for ready delivery, at 1s. 4 13-16d., and there were buyers forward at 1s 4 21-32d. for delivery after next mail to all March; but generally business was inanimate, and demand for Bank remittance was absent. Yesterday the market opened 1-32d. higher for Bank Telegraphic and 3 months' sight Credits, and continued steady throughout the day. A few ready Mercantile Bills were placed at 1s. 4 27-32d., but business was very limited. This morning the news regarding Councils came to hand, reporting 46½ lakhs of Transfers allotted at 1s. 4 19-16d. and an extra 3 lakhs at 1-32d. higher; and this market opened with a rather quieter tone, but without change in rates. There has not been much business doing to day, and the market closed quiet, but fairly steady, at the following quotations for ready business, forward rates being still quoted at 1s 4 19-32d. for Telegraphic to the 7th February, 1s 4 17-32d. for the rest of that month and 1s. 4 13-32d. for March transfer, and for Credits 1s. 4½d. for late February, 4 21-32d for March and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April delivery.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 5⅞d.	Rupee paper.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"	
Do. 4	" ..	1s. 4 23-32 1.	"
Do. 6	" ..	1s. 4 13-16 1.	"
Credits 3	" ..	1s. 4 13-16d. to 27-32	"
Do. 6	" ..	1s. 4 15-16d. to 31-32	"
Documents 3	" ..	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 6	" ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Francs 3	" ...	177½.	"
Do. 6	" ...	179.	"

The weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following particulars:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th Jan. 1889 Rs.		41,09,169
Silver received during the week		16,65,166
	Rs.	57,74,355
New coin paid during the week.....		11,00,713
	Rs.	46,73,612
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....		9,0 ,868
	Rs.	55,77 510
Last week.....		61,13,902

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—When our last mail left the cash price of Four per cents was steady at the previous price of 96½; but for time, bargains father lower rates were named, say for the February account, 96 15-19, for the 2nd March, 97⅜, and for the 30th Mareh, 97 11-16. At the close of the week the market was quiet, with Fours for cash quoted 1-16 per cent lower, at 96½, while forward rates on the other hand, were rather higher at 97 for next month's account, 97 7-16 for the 2nd March, and 97 11-16 for the 30th idem. On Monday the tone was weaker again, and for Money the price was down ⅛ per cent, say to 96⅜, and to the same extent for the February account at 96⅛; while for the March settlements the decline was only 1-16 per cent. Next day the market opened with a slight advance in Fours, and the cash rate was quoted for some time at 96 15-16, with the February account at 97; but, before the close, the improvement was lost and the previous rate was again quoted. There was a gooh deal of enquiry for the more distant accounts during the day with buyers for early March at 97 7-16 and for the end of that month at 97 11-16. Yesterday the market was weak for cash transactions during a part of the day, and 96 13-16 was at one time quoted, but at closing 96 15-16 was named. The rate for the February account was also weak at 1-16 per cent. lower; but for the March settling days 97⅜ to 9-16 and 97 11-16 respectively, were quoted. Amid some approach to excitement in view of the approaching settlement, this market has been active and advancing for Fours, especially in the nearer positions. For cash and the account the rate at one time touched 97⅜, but receded again, and closed at 97½; while for the March accounts 97 9-16 has been the rate for the earlier and 97 13-16 for the later. The quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper, which is almost nominal, has been at 102⅞, but is now quoted at 103 again.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged, at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher, at 94½.

SHARES.—Owing partly, no doubt, to the continued scarcity of money this market has not shown much animation during the past week; but on some days a moderate business has transpired in Mill and Press Scrip, leading in the case of the former to lower quotations in the majority of instances. Compared with our rates by last mail, we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Hyderabad Deccan Mill shares; of Rs. 30 in National; of Rs. 20 in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 each in Queen, Hindostan, and Howard and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 each in Presidency, Oriental, and David. On the other hand, there has been an advance of Rs. 25 in Madras United; of Rs. 20 in City of Bombay Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimjee, Leopold and Sholapore; and of Rs. 2½ each in Alliance and Manockjee Petit. In Press Shares, Bombay Cotton, Munmar, and Prince of Wales are all Rs. 5 lower; while Mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½, and New Berar are Rs. 17½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 15. Royal Flour are Rs. 4 higher; Bapty Flour have advanced Rs. 3.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the increasing demand for Money, the up-country demand for Grey Goods of all descriptions is much smaller than it was a week ago. Mofussil buyers are well supplied with orders, but what they want is long credit, and this dealers cannot afford to give. Some of the Delhi and Cawnpore buyers have sent orders to the Calcutta market, where custom allows them two months' credit. We make no change in our quotations, rates being firmly maintained by holders, notwithstanding a sensible increase in supplies. *Bleached*, *Turkey Red*, *Dyed* and *Printed* Goods are all dull, as well as local Clubs, and the off-take of these and of imported goods is estimated at 1,200 bales and 2,000 packages, respectively.

YARNS.—The market continues very quiet for imported yarn, and only a moderate business has been reported, quotations remaining unchanged. In local spinning, no business of importance has taken place during the past week, the scarcity of money having prevented buyers from coming forward. So scarce has money become in the bazaar, that nearly 800 chests of Opium have been allowed to remain unduty-paid in the hands of this Government. At closing, we call the market for Bombay Yarn quiet, with very little business doing, at the following official quotations:—

Twist,...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to 5 1-16	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	5⅛	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	5⅜	" 5 11-16	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5 9-16	" 5⅝	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	6⅜	" 6⅝	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6 11-16	" 7	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	7¼	" 7½	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7¾	" 8¼	"

METALS.—A small business only has been passing in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*; the market for the former is steady and for the latter quiet, but prices show no change whatever. Iron is also unaltered in value, but the market is dull with hardly any demand apparent.

COAL.—There has been little, if any, change in the position of this market during the past week. The price of Davison's West Hartley gradually dropped to Rs. 20 per ton, and at this buyers picked up all the small lots offering, both ready and near at hand, the rate closing in favour of sellers. For March-April shipment importers quote Rs. 20½. Cardiff descriptions have been steady throughout, first qualities being quoted at Rs 24½ and other descriptions at a rupee lower. A cargo of Powell's Duffryn, March-April shipment, was taken up in sterling at 32s 3d. payable in Demand Bank Bills.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The check to activity in this market, which was felt on the date of our last report has since continued, in view of the absence of impetus from the other side, and the abundant supplies of new Cotton which are coming to market here, and we have to chronicle a very quiet week in this staple. The tone of the market, though quiet, was fairly steady up to yesterday morning, when, chiefly on account of the news from Liverpool, the feeling here became sympathetically dull. Excepting in the case of Bengals, which declined on the purchases against January contracts being completed, prices have not varied much; though in the case of Bhownugger extreme rates are reported to have been paid for arrival contracts. The local Mills and shippers have been buyers of small parcels of ready Oomra kinds and Bengals; and little forward business has transpired, some European Houses having latterly come forward as sellers of Broach and Bhownugger for March and April delivery, respectively. The business of the week has been principally confined to comparatively small lots of ready Julgaum, at Rs. 200-7½; Dhulia, at Rs. 192½ 5; Akola, at Rs. 198-202; and Bengals, at Rs. 170-197, according to quality. A few hundred bales of Hingunghât, at Rs. 215-32; Baroda Ginned, at Rs. 195-9; Mowa, at Rs. 215; and Old Bhownuggur were also taken. The few forward contracts reported were for "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 225½; and "Fully Good" Bhownuggur for April delivery at Rs. 213-15 per candy.

The arrivals of New Cotton continue to be greatly in excess of the receipt at the same time last season. During the past week they have aggregated 69,500 bales against only 36,775 bales at the same time last year; and the excess in arrivals of New Cotton since the season opened compared with that if 1887-88 has now reached nearly 210,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling. Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

New Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 195	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 181	= 3 29 32d.
Do. Good	" 171	= 3 23-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 214	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	" 206	= 4 7-16d.
Do Fully Good Fair"	" 200	= 4 5-16d.
Khandeish, Good	" 191	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	" 191	= 4 3-32d.
Belatee, Good	" 199	= 4 9 32.
Do. Fully Good	" 192	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	" 188	= 4 1-16d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 221	= 5d.
Do. Good "	" 225	= 4 13-16d.
Oomra, F.G. Feb.-March (Good Staple),	" 212	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good " " "	" 206	= 4 7-16d.
Dhollera, Fine (April)	" 222	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 212	= 4 17-32d.
Do Good "	" 204	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	" 209	= 4 15-32d.
Westerns, Good "	" 197	= 4 7-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	96,800	77,750
Berar	141,500	44,500
Khandesh	102,200	65,750
Barsi and Nugger	17,900	9,500
Hingunghaut	19,900	275
Broach	33,500	450
Sind and Persian.....	3,500	6,500
	414,500	204,725

The movements of Cotton to date show the following Comparision with the two previous years.

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week.....	75,434	44,578	43,743
From 1st to 30th Jan.....	257,580	135,470	177,857
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	38,824	24,201	11 915
From 1st Jan. to 30th Jan.	1 5,303	64,56)	73,553
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3:2	817	280
From 1st Jan. to 30th Jan.	1,444	3,101	2,132

WHEAT has continued to arrive freely from the old crop, but has found few buyers, and in the continued absence of demand the price of Pessy gave way to the extent of one anna per cent at the beginning of this week, making the quotations for the two qualities Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 4-11-0, respectively, other prices, however, remaining unaltered. No accession of business followed the reduction, and the market remains quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS.—A small, or at most only a very moderate business has been passing in this market during the week, and the tone which was steady has latterly become quiet; but prices for all descriptions remain unaltered.

The comparatixe Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.....	115,629	80,812	108,017
do from 1st to 30th Jan..	537,625	334,721	728,432
Linseed for the Week	27,433	29,686	36,290
do. from 1st to 30th Jan.	90,271	138,618	120,043
Rapeseed for the Week.....	14,583	4,645	2,730
do. from 1st to 30th Jan	58,245	15,059	17,459
Gingelly Seed for the Week	57,554	57,986	50,696
do. from 1st to 30th Jan	220,945	251,216	243,378

The clearances of Wheat and Seed to Europe are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week.....	247,279	101,823	101,111
" From 1st Jan. to 30th Jan..	739,765	241,629	7 8,800
Linseed—For the Week	67,656	34,610	17,857
" From 1st Jan. to 30th Jan...	229,519	156,279	136,301
Rapeseed—For the Week	98,550	3,114	5,014
" From 1st Jan. to 30th Jan ...	255,085	42,974	27,048
Gingelly Seed—For the Week..	69,709	21,-85	32,631
" From 1st Jan. to 30th Jan...	155,460	248,703	161,224

Exports of Cotton from India to Europe and China and of wheat and seeds to Europe during the years 1887 and 1888:—

1888.

From	Cotton.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingelly seed
	Bales.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	900690	9600701	2751121	1822459	817817
Calcutta	11706	2975528	4973819	234936	33123
Karachi	24336	2985545	...	697703	6393 4
Madras	56348	..	3930	..	4387
Coconada	19095	..	..	53864	234578
Tuticorin	8628	...	..	..	...
Total	1203309	15621770	7738 70	2818982	1122015

1887.

Bombar	1141659	9218551	2407512	1015912	1534750
Calcutta	3 9395	4580347	49,9353	3-9697	10692
Karachi	4019	657536	..	5 4881	529055
Madras	76171	..	..	..	126137
Cocanad a....	21492	..	..	42547	178627
Tuticorin	8688	...	...	...	..
Total..	1605798	14498367	7342885	2033137	2376361
Increase or Decrease	-101989	+1133403	+391955	+795845	-654346

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

REBSCH—January 27, at Poona, the wife of S. Rebsch, C.E., of a son.

EASDON—January 30, at Shahabad, Deccan, the wife of W Easdon, Traffic Department, G I P Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—January 26, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of F Godschall Johnson, Esq. (late XIth Hussars), of a daughter.

URQUHART—January 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Frank Urquhart, Esq. of a son.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

THE speech in which the Hon. Mr. Adam commended the report of the Chamber of Commerce for last year to the acceptance of the Chamber formed an excellent preface to an interesting record of exceedingly useful work. The year was not an exceptionally eventful one, yet the Committee were vigilant, and they found many occasions for profitable intervention. A new Railway Bill was before the Legislative Council; the Supreme Government introduced a Bill for applying the principles of the Merchandise Marks Act in India; the question of railway extension, which is always with us, once more invited public attention; commercial and financial opinion had been moved by what was deemed to be an unnecessarily precipitate withdrawal of Treasury Balances from the Bank of Bombay. These and many other incidents of less importance claimed the attention of the Committee and Mr. Marshall's clear and informing record of its intervention demonstrates the unfailing utility of the Chamber as an exponent of local opinion, and leaves on record material which no Indian publicist will undervalue. We observe that the Imperial Institute has lately been supplied with a complete set of the Chamber's Reports from 1839 down to the present. There are not many public bodies in India—we doubt if there is one—which could make so valuable a contribution to the economic and commercial history of the country as the literature of the Chamber has made in recent years. Its reports constitute *memoires pour servir* which each year become more indispensable to whoever has to deal with the commercial and financial polity of India. The action of the Chamber, as represented in the latest record of its proceedings, has been throughout on the lines of prudence and of practical good sense. We can find in the chronicle of its proceedings no indications of energy put forth in wrong directions. The Committee, perhaps, are unduly disappointed at the failure of their efforts to persuade Government to introduce into the new Railway Bill a provision for recognizing railway receipts as negotiable instruments. The proposal is sufficiently important to be made the subject of special legislation, and the Chamber would probably find that renewed representations to Government concerning it would not be without result. There is good ground for the dissatisfaction which the report expresses with the result of the reference of the question to the Secretary of State. The explanation that has been given for the reluctance of the Government to deal with it is that the railway administrations are understood to be averse to the proposal, and that it is not justified by existing legislation elsewhere. It seems likely, however, that the India Council have been at their old game of putting a spoke in the wheel. Indian commercial opinion has warmly supported the idea, and influential railway opinion in India also has sanctioned it. We can quite understand that the Secretary of State's Council will see in this state of things the usual warrant for standing in the way of reform. The Chamber have intervened in a discriminating way in the interests of railway extension in India, and with a due regard to the limitations which the financial stress of the time imposes upon enterprises of this nature. They recognise, too, the fact that a new stage in our railway policy has been reached—a stage in which the construction of trunk lines has become less imperative, and in which effort may with advantage be mainly concentrated upon the laying down of feeder lines. The Godra-Rutlam extension scheme, which the Chamber warmly favour, is, however, to be recommended on special grounds. It would not only serve for the development of a valuable local traffic, but it would relieve the pressure on the Ahmedabad-Ajmere section of the Rajputana line, which at times causes serious inconvenience. Neither in regard to this project nor in the urgent representations which they have made in favour of the doubling of the G. I. P. line beyond Khandwa have the Chamber been in advance of commercial necessities.

Mr. Forbes Adam found both in the report and outside it an abundance of topics for profitable discussion. His references to the results of the Silver Commission Inquiry were marked by characteristic caution. He is perhaps a little too reluctant to expect good things from the inquiry. Surely it is something that a Royal Commission should have the courage unanimously to affirm, what only three years ago a Treasury minute solemnly pronounced to be unproven if not impossible, that a stable ratio can by convention be established between silver and gold. The growth of opinion which the report marks, and the still greater growth of opinion which it will lead to, are factors of much more importance than Mr. Forbes Adam seems willing to admit. To take one concrete example—Mr. Goschen will certainly take up a position much closer to that of the bi-metallists than he was either willing or able to do when, for instance, he went to the Paris Conference in 1881, with strict injunctions not to listen to any proposals that might be made for the establishment of a conventional ratio. It is easier to be in complete concurrence with the President of the Chamber of Commerce when he deals with other of the subjects in his programme. His references to the proposal to transfer Sind to the Punjab have this advantage—that they include arguments which should tell with chief force upon opinion in Sind. So many of those whom Mr. Adam was addressing have their commercial interests divided between Bombay and Karachi that it would have been superfluous to answer the strange suggestion that has often come from the latter place that Bombay public opinion clings to Sind only in order to keep a rival port in check. Better service was done to the elucidation of the question by insisting upon the fact that if Sind had to choose between the Punjab and Bombay for the administration best calculated to take care of its commercial interests, the choice must inevitably fall upon Bombay, where there is, as Mr. Adam says, a Government by tradition and experience acquainted with commercial needs. There is a growing improbability of the Province being brought nearer by railway to the administrative centre of the Punjab; the improbability, on the other hand, of direct communication with Bombay, via Cutch, is diminishing. The transfer "never is, but always to be" effected, and the frequent disappointment that has attended prophecy on the subject should teach those who have so fixedly turned their gaze in the direction of Lahore that there may be other and better ways of working out the destiny of Sind than by attaching it to an uncommercial and non-maritime province, which has not yet attained the status of regulation territory Mr. Forbes Adam's reference to the Lancashire agitation on the subject of the Indian Mill industry was timely and just. It will serve as a notification to Lord Cross that the agitation is rightly estimated in India, where people are asking why Oldham should have been the recipient of the Secretary of State's confidences in regard to Indian Factory Legislation. The pains which Lancashire has taken to mislead English opinion on this subject scarcely deserved to be recognized as Lord Cross has recognized them. It is fair to ask what Lancashire has done for the protection of Indian factory labour, except woefully misunderstanding and misrepresenting it, that the first intimation of the intention of the Government on the subject should have been made known there.

We should expect that this peculiar way of taking the public into the confidence of Government will be abandoned when the reform in the constitution of Indian legislative institutions for which the Chamber of Commerce has often asked is carried out. Mr. Forbes Adam was going over ground with which he had already made the Chamber familiar when he once more urged the advantage of substituting the election for the nomination of Legislative Councillors. This reform cannot be long delayed, and when it comes about the public will have some reason to thank the President of the Chamber of Commerce, who has always weighted his advocacy of it with moderation and business-like good sense. He has given a conspicuous demonstration, too, of the fact in the European commercial community reasonably progressive measures of this kind are contemplated without alarm, and with some expectation that practical benefit will result from them. The cause of progress on this side is not entirely, or even largely, in the hands of mere politicians and dreamers, and it is never so greatly helped forward as when it meets with such sober and calculating championship as that which this project for the expansion of our Legislative Councils has always received at the hands of Mr. Forbes Adam. The scrutiny of the Provincial Budget which he claims for the Councils of the near future has become a more pressing necessity than ever it was. Provincial finance has of late been the subject of anxious consideration and of hard bargaining, in which, it is to be feared, the local administrations have not been allowed to come off best. They have, for anything that the public know, looked vigilantly after provincial interests. But they have fought in silence and in secrecy. The public opinion which would be at their service if the public were in their confidence is never called into action. They are supported by their own energies and by the talent of a bureaucracy, but both energies and talent succumb to the *force majeure* of the central administration. It must have occurred to Lord Reay's Government during their recent negotiations with Calcutta on the subject of the Provincial assignments how greatly their position would have been strengthened had they had at their back a public opinion informed of their proceedings and schooled through the discussion of the budgets in Council, in the principles and methods of provincial finance. Whatever the ultimate outcome of the present state of things may be, the public interest suffers through the secrecy with which the antagonistic claims of Imperial and Provincial finance are being adjusted. When the Chambers of Commerce of India are found advocating a change in the way of doing things no one will dispute their disinterestedness, because the reforms that Mr. Forbes Adam asks for would deprive them of much of their relative prominence as critics of public finance. If, however, there is any intention to allot them a special place amongst the electoral bodies to whom the choice of Councillors will be entrusted, that intention is abundantly warranted by the intelligence and judgment with which, as a rule, they have hitherto contributed to financial discussion.

It is not only "amazing" but decidedly amusing to find the *Times* endeavouring to open the eyes of the English public to the state of things in the Bombay Presidency when its own eyes serve it so badly in the matter. That a journalist in London should err in dealing with questions six thousand miles beyond his ken is not surprising; but when he undertakes to lecture those who are perfectly familiar with matters of the exact nature and import of which he knows nothing, except at second-hand and by hearsay, he places himself in a position which is not a little absurd. It appears to be assumed that the Bombay Presidency is a disorganised and maladministered province, wherein things are done which the British public would at once put an end to if they knew what is really going on. It has not occurred to the excited moralist that, perhaps, after all, the Governor and his Council, and even the High Court, are possibly as little disposed to approve of the buying and selling of seats on the magisterial bench as the most enlightened of the leader writers on a London newspaper. The people of England are informed that if "the course is persisted in" which is the subject of much vigorous denunciation, it will be necessary to make known the nature of the enormities which are being perpetrated. Whoever indicted all this requires to have his own eyes opened to the simple facts. Two of the High Court Judges deemed it necessary to send in minutes calling the attention of Government to the truth that for some three centuries there has been a great weight of legal and constitutional doctrine and opinion which bears more or less on certain incidents in a pending case which it was asssumed might be overlooked. But the Chief Justice and four other Judges of the High Court deprecated the course taken in addressing the Government on a matter which had not come judicially before the Court, holding that it would be unfair and unjust to assume that the Government would fail to deal with whatever was amiss, when the facts were ascertained and the proper time arrived for taking whatever measures might be found necessary Why should it be hastily taken for granted that the five Judges who consider that the protest was inexpedient and inopportune are not competent to form a sound opinion on the facts, of which they have cognizance? The majority of the High Court was distinctly adverse to the proposal to address the Government on the subject. Having due regard to the peculiar difficulties of the case under investigation, the Chief Justice and the majority of the Judges took the view that it was undesirable to embarrass the action of executive by extra-judicial action. The sooner the *Times* opens its eyes to this aspect of the matter the better for all concerned.

THE untimely death of the Archduke Rudolf, Crown Prince and Heir-Apparent to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, will throw not only the Court but the people of the dual monarchy into mourning. The Crown Prince was the only son of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress Sophia, a Princess of the House of Bavaria. He was in his thirty-first year, the date of his birth being August 21st, 1858. He was married in 1881 to Princess Stephanie, second daughter of Leopold II. of the Belgians. His only child, the Archduchess Elizabeth, is six years old. The succession is spoken of as devolving upon the brother of the present Emperor, the Archduke Karl Ludwig, aged fifty-six, who has been three times married, his present wife being the Archduchess Maria, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. He has six children, the offspring of the second and third union, the eldest being Francis, who is now twenty-six years of age. This Prince's mother was the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples. The deceased Crown Prince was very popular, and many hopes were centred in him. The fact that his sudden and unexpected death has given rise to mysterious surmises is in itself an indication of the affection which refuses to accept as due to merely natural causes a loss which it is so hard to realise.

THE sad death of Dr. Keith has caused a feeling of profound regret and sympathy in Poona. Dr. Keith was a great favourite with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and with Her Majesty, who greatly valued his sound and sensible opinion. He was a singularly thoughtful and unassuming man. Her Majesty has been informed by a telegram from H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief of Dr. Keith's untimely death. A correspondent informs us that a number of the Ducal party were attacked with cholera, or at all events had symptoms closely resembling that disease. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the Countess of Hohenau were seriously and even dangerously ill. They were attended by Dr. Keith, who himself, though suffering, was not apparently so seriously affected, and to his care and skill is in a great part attributable the favourable turn of their illness. No doubt whatever is entertained that Dr. Keith's illness was cholera. It took a serious form after his arrival in Poona, where he had been able to continue his care of others of the party. The deepest sympathy is felt for the sorrowing widow in her great bereavement.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine met to elect two Syndics for the year, four names were proposed:—Drs. Lyon, Arnott, Lisboa, and Eduljee Nusserwanjee. Dr. Lyon received 13 votes, Dr. Arnott 14, and Drs. Lisboa and Eduljee 15 each, and they were accordingly declared Syndics for the current academic year. Dr. Eduljee was proposed by Surgeon-General Pinkerton, the newly elected Dean, and seconded by Dr. Waters.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER has arranged for another balloon ascent and parachute descent on Saturday, the 9th, His Excellency the Governor having kindly placed the grounds of Government House, Parel,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 30, MIDNIGHT.

Particulars respecting the death of Prince Rudolph state, that His Royal Highness complained of feeling indisposed yesterday, and was unable to appear at dinner last night. He was found dead at seven o'clock this morning.

Austria and Hungary throughout are deeply moved at the lamentable occurrence, and there is mourning everywhere.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Private accounts hint at a mystery surrounding the sudden death of His Royal Highness Prince Rudolph.

The Archduke Charles now becomes heir to the throne.

GERMAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST MATAAFA.

Latest advices from Samoa state that the German Naval Commander has declared war against Mataafa, the rival of Tamasese.

Mataafa, with six thousand followers, is strongly entrenched, and a stubborn resistance is expected.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, JAN. 30.

Prince Bismarck has proposed to the United States Government that a Conference be held to settle the Samoan difficulty.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JAN. 31.

The *Pioneer* says that Captain Travers, of the 2nd Gurkhas, will probably be appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts the Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* Captain C. V. Hume.

COMPTROLLER MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

Colonel Perreau, Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bengal, leaves India for good in March.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The Shendus are still showing a bold front, and the tribesmen generally on the Northern frontier of Chittagong are on the move.

THE SIAMESE PRINCES.

The Siamese Princes are just now on a visit to Benares.

PARSEE DHARAMSALLA AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 31.

The ceremony of opening a new Parsee rest-house or Dharamsalla at Secunderabad, was performed yesterday by the officiating high priest of the Parsees, Dustoor Khorshedjee Byramjee Jamaspasana. The want of such an insti ution had been long and urgently felt, and the desideratum has been supplied by the liberality of a leading Parsee gentleman, Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Chenoy. The opening ceremony was solemn and impressive. The Dustoor afterwards preached an interesting and appropriate sermon, and read a Guzeratee address of thanks voted to Mr. Chenoy by the Parsee community. The address was presented in a beautiful silver casket, together with a rich shawl, also the gift of the community. After light refreshments, at which the toast of Mr. Chenoy was enthusiastically pledged, the company separated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macintosh, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawur, with homeward Indian Mails of 25th instant, arrived here at 9 p.m. yesterday.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 31.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza, sailed to-day from Zanzibar for Bombay direct.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoort, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 30.

10 p.m.	76·3

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	76·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 31.—The pressure has increased very rapidly in the North-West of India, and the depression over the Punjab and the North-West of the Himalayas has almost filled up. The residual depression is apparently over the Himalayas, and to the east of Ranikhet. The pressure has given way rapidly in Bengal, and a shallow depression covers the central and south of Bengal. This is apparently the continuation of the depression which advanced from Beluchistan three days ago. The rapid fall of the temperature in the North West and in Central India, is varying from three to fourteen degrees in amount. Rain is reported fairly general, but light in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, but heavy in Behar and in the north of Bengal. General and favourable rain has fallen during the past three days over the whole of Northen India, including Rajputana, and light rain in some parts of Central India, but little or none in the Central Provinces. The following gives the largest totals of the past 48 hours :—Ranikhet, over four; Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Purneah, and Gorakhpur, three and a half inches; Sialkote, three; Patna and Darjeeling, two; Rawalpindi, Ludhiana, Delhi, Roorkee, Meerut, and Dhubri, an inch and a half; and Lahore one inch.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 30.

THE Inspecting Staff of the Railway Department on the Portuguese side is to be reduced numerically, and some of the inspectors will have their salaries reduced, but the reduction will not affect the present incumbents.

Senhor Joaquim Augusto Monsinho d'Albuquerque, who has been acting as Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, has been confirmed in his appointment.

Two fugitive prisoners who lately escaped from the Aguada Jail have organized a gang at Sanguem, and are harassing the travellers passing by that village; several cases of robbery are already reported against them. The Administrador of the place is expected to take their account shortly.

The system for the re-organisation of secondary education has been completed by the committee and submitted for approval to the Portuguese Government. Hitherto secondary education imparted at Goa was not acknowledged by the Universities in Portugal as a passport for higher studies, and consequently it was impossible for Goanese to get higher education unless the boys were sent to prosecute their studies from the beginning. The Government in Portugal closed against the natives even the subordinate services, which were recruited by persons possessing diplomas from the Portuguese Universities. Only clerical work was given to the natives, while in former times they had access to the highest appointments. The re-organisation project aims at placing the National Lyceum of Goa on the same footing in respect to the standard of education as the Universities in Portugal, and thus opening to the natives the higher studies, from which they were hitherto excluded.

There is a panic among the fisherwomen at Ambora. One of their companions lately died by drowning in a lake at Borda. Rumours soon got wind that the ghost of the deceased was haunting the place and no one would pass the spot alone. The fisherwomen were so much frightened that they would go by groups, and if they chanced to be alone, would take a long cut to avoid the wraith. It is even said that the ghost once came to Fatorda and knocked at the door of her former customer, and when asked from within, answered that it was the drowned woman who had come to recover one and a half pice due to her.

CONVOCATION TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Wishing to be present at the last Convocation in company with a friend, I sent a note fully four days before the Convocation to the University Registrar, requesting him to send me a couple of admission tickets. The bearer of the note was sent back by one of the Registrar's subordinates without any tickets, but with the answer that they would be sent to me by post. On the faith of this promise I waited for the tickets until the last day before the Convocation, but they not having arrived I wrote another note to Dr. Peterson, the Registrar, repeating my request and complaining at the same time that on a former occasion also I had got a similar evasive reply from one or other of his subordinates, but no tickets. No answer was vouchsafed to this second note. I then saw Dr. Peterson himself, who at last plainly told me that he could not spare a single ticket for me, even though I was a graduate! Now, sir, is it not unjust that a University graduate should be refused admission to a University Convocation? Though a graduate of several years' standing, it is seldom that I care to apply for a Convocation ticket. It therefore seemed to me quite scandalous that my request this year should have been evaded in the way it was. Perhaps Dr. Peterson will be good enough to explain through the medium of your paper whether a graduate is or is not entitled *ipso facto* to a ticket for admission to a University Convocation, even if he does not attend in academic costume. By deciding this point openly the Registrar may save a deal of unpleasantness between himself and the future applicants for tickets. I would here suggest to the Syndicate the advisability of laying down some fixed rules for the distribution of these tickets, and thereby preventing the University officials from distributing them to their own personal friends and acquaintances to the exclusion of worthier applicants. I submit here for the consideration of the Syndicate a scheme which, if adopted, is likely to prevent much grumbling among applicants. It is simply as follows: (1stly) a small fee of, say, eight annas or a rupee should be charged for each of these tickets; (2ndly) a list should be kept at each Convocation of all the applicants who get tickets, in order that they cannot get them again at the next year's Convocation unless and until all the new applicants for that year have got their tickets; (3rdly) as between graduates and non-graduates the former should have the preferential right to buy the tickets if they choose to do so. By adopting some such scheme as above, the Syndicate will be enabled to put a stop to much favouritism which exists at present in the distribution of the tickets.

A GRADUATE.

31st January.

APPEAL TO THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will oblige me and the public at large if you kindly allow these few lines a corner of your paper. A number of passengers are put to great inconvenience for want of a *fast train* in the evening soon after 5-30 p.m. Bombay time. It will be of great advantage to passengers in general if a train at 5-40 or 5-45 p.m. were made to start from Colaba, arriving at Bandora at 6-15, the Virar Local five minutes after that hour, and a train leaving Bandora at 9-45 a. m. arriving in Fort 10-10 or 10-15 a.m. This arrangement would, no doubt, meet with the general approval of the public at large, as many clerks are required to be at their duties at 10-30 a. m. and to leave office at 5-30 p.m. I cannot say why the periodical ticket-holders only on this line are prohibited from travelling by mail train if a few passenger vans are joined behind the brake-van to be separated at Bandora. By doing this the company would render great service to the public, as has been done by the G. I P.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 29. B. R. G.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S DESPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with great interest the extracts in your paper from His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla's letter expressing His Holiness's condemnation of a journal printed in Bombay called the *Anglo-Lusitano*, and purporting to represent the interests of the Goanese Padroadists; but as doubts have been expressed in some quarters as to the genuineness of the said letter from the Cardinal Secretary of State, and as the editor of the reproved journal is a subject of the Bishop of Damao, I await with anxiety the pastoral of that Prelate, whose duty it will be to announce to his flock, of which I am one, what are his views and directions in reference to the Cardinal's despatch. If His Lordship has not a journal of his own to publish his Pastoral, surely he could get it printed and circulated.

Jan. 31. A PADROADIST.

A RECTIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the shipping intelligence of yesterday's issue a mistake has been made regarding the ship Sierra Parima. The vessel was docked and examined by Captain Clark, "Lloyd's Surveyor to the Port," likewise by Captain Newell, "Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Co.," and found to have sustained no damage. The insertion which I forward states that she sustained a material damage to her keel, which is incorrect; and as my case is still pending, it might prove very detrimental to my cause if not contradicted. I will feel greatly obliged if you will have the insertion corrected.—I am, &c.,

R. WALTON,
Pilot of the ship Sierra Parima.

31st January.

Two Australian cyclists, Messrs. G. A. Barston and H. R. Stokes, of the Melbourne Bicycle Club, are now on their way across India on wheels. Mr. Barston writing from Benares says that if anything like the Grand Trunk Road existed in Australia cyclists would be continually pitting over it. During the past ten years he has ridden close upon 60,000 miles, and he has never yet seen such a splendid stretch of 400 miles. A contemporary remarks that Mr. Barston might continue his ride to Peshawar and find the road equally good all the way.

SERIOUS MISHAP TO H. M. S. GARNET.

HER MAJESTY'S man-of-war Garnet met with a rather serious mishap on Wednesday night on her way into the Government Dock. The vessel arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday last from Zanzibar, after having been engaged on the African coast chasing and capturing slave dhows. While so engaged she grounded on some coral reefs, and it was for the repair of the damage then incurred that she came to Bombay. She lay at anchor in the harbour until Wednesday night, when at high tide an attempt was made to bring her into dock, where she was to undergo repairs. In rounding the harbour wall, however, she came in contact with that portion known as the "spit" and stuck there. How the accident happened it is difficult to explain, and it will not probably be discovered until an official inquiry is made into the occurrence. Yesterday at low water the vessel lay in what seemed a very precarious condition, and it was evident that had she got on to the "spit" amidships the great weight of the vessel with her guns, her ammunition, and stores, would in all probability—to quote a nautical phrase—have "broken her back." As it was, the vessel lay with stern upon the stones and bows buried in the mud. One fortunate feature in connection with the occurrence is that the vessel went aground in a rising tide. That is, that last night the tide rose about two feet five inches higher than on Wednesday night, which gave the ship a chance of being removed from her dangerous position. Had she gone ashore at the same spot on a falling tide the only way to have got her off would have been to lighten her by removing all the ammunition and perhaps even taking off the guns. Otherwise it would have been a case of waiting till the next spring tide. By the aid of tugs, however, it was expected, the vessel would be got off and taken into dock before morning; but that failing, the work of removing guns and ammunition will have to be proceeded with at once—a work which will entail not a small amount of labour, but considerable, time and expense also. Whatever damage the vessel may have sustained could not be discovered in the position she was lying yesterday, but she has certainly more repairs to undergo now than was anticipated.

SHIPPING ORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The resolution passed at the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce declaring that shippers may claim for all losses incurred by cargo being shut out, has neither any legal nor practical value, and it is a pity that the resolution was voted without serious discussion.

It will not affect the legal status of the issuer of the order, while at the same time no agent or speculator will issue a single shipping order without inserting some clause declining any such responsibility, as the resolution would appear to attach to them.

To insist on another order being given in the first four steamers and to charge cost of transit for the shut-out cargo is really all that can be demanded under the ordinary shipping order.—Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—Hunt Maidan Plate 3-30 p.m.

Mr Dale's, b a p Janitor.
Mr Pottinger's, c a p Bawari.
Mr Grant's, c a p Aerolite.
Mr Aga Coochich Shah's, ch a p.—The Viscount.

2ND RACE.—3-45 p.m.—The Pony Chase.

Mr H P Gordon's, Roan c b m Granite. 13-3.
Capt Phayre's, w a p Arab Lad, 13-1½.
Mr W Behren's, b a g Bankrupt, 13-1½.
Mr C Gray's, b w p Butcher boy, 13-3.
Mr H Cobbold's, ch a p Loetus, 13-3.

3RD RACE.—4 p.m.—Grand Military.

Mr H Symon's, b w g Pintail (late Daylight.)
Mr Ganhe's, g w m Fatyke.
Mr Brook's, b w g Bob.

4TH RACE.—4-15 p.m.—The Hunt Chase.

Mr W Ganhe's, g w m Fotyke.
Mr H Symon's, b w g Lapwing.
Mr F Nathan's, ch a h Vickar.
Captain Beaufort's, g a h Myras.

5TH RACE.—Handicap for Arabs and Country-breds 4-30 p.m.

Dr Bull's, ch c b Cote, 4 years. Bulrush, 12-4.
Aga Janjee Shah's, b a h Himalaya, 11-7.
Mr Brook's, b a h Joey, 11-7.
Mr Littleton's, b a h Caractacus, 11.
Mr Dale's, g a h Firefly, 11.
Mr Dale's, b a h Jasper, 11.
Mr Dale's, ch a h Josephus, 11.
Mr N Symon's, b g a Ishmael, 10-7.
Mr Grant's, b a h Lansdowne, 10-7.

6TH RACE.—Pony Derby, 4-45 p.m.

Mr W Behren's, b a g Bankrupt 13-1½.
Mr F K Graham's, b a p Ferry.
Mr F N Graham's, g a p Jusram.
Mr H Warden's, ch c g Baby 13-3.
Mr Cobbold's, ch a p Loetus 13-3
Mr H K Gordon's Roan, c b m Granite, 13-3.
Mr N S Glazebrook's, g w p Kangaroos 13-3
Capt Phayre's, b a h Nap 13-1

Owners are reminded that starting declarations for all races close this afternoon at 5 p.m. to the Honorary Secretary, at the Gymkhana.

Gentlemen wishing to be shewn round the steeplechase course are requested to be at the Grand Stand 7 a.m. Saturday morning.

A. CHANNER,
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN F. W. SNELL, Bombay Staff Corps, has been promoted Major.

COLONEL C. J. ANDERSON, S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT H. G. CARNEGY, North Lancashire Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL W. NORTH, R.E., Commandant of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate.

It has been decided that there is no room in the Lawrence Asylums for the children of Volunteers, and that there is no need to make rule for the admission of any but the children of soldiers, who must necessarily have a prior claim. No difficulty has hitherto been experienced in keeping the Asylums full, and none is anticipated in the future. In fact some persons think that they are overcrowded as they are.

It has been decided that a lady-nurse may be sent from the centre at which she is stationed to any station where her presence is absolutely necessary without reference to the limits of the district in which that centre may be located; and that when the services of a lady-nurse are required for attendance on an officer, her travelling expense should be borne by the officer for whose benefit she may be sent.

THE Chief Commisioner in Burma requires some nineteen military officers for employment in Burma with the police and levies. Of these, eight will be seconds-in-command and the remainder assistant commandants. Their chances of appointment to a higher command are considerable. The conditions of service attaching to these appointments are believed to be as follows:—1. All additional officers appointed to battalions of Burma military police in excess of the commandant and second-in-command will be styled assistant commandants. 2. The staff pay of the appointments of second-in-command and assistant commandant will be Rs 200 rising to Rs. 250 on passing the colloquial test in Burmese. 3. Officers accepting the post of second-in-command will be seconded in their regiments for two years and assistant commandants for one year.

THE Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, in their proceedings dated 20th December 1888, passed the following decision on the application of an army officer, an officiating Cantonment Magistrate, claiming exemption from payment of income-tax on the monthly allowance of Rs. 75 included in the pay of his rank as tentage:—1.—For the purposes of Act II. of 1886, the tentage allowance included in the pay and Indian allowances of an officer under Article 975 of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I., shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has provided, and has in his possession the camp equipage of his rank in a serviceable condition. 2.—For the purposes of Act II. of 1886, the horse allowance shown as included in the consolidated or staff pay of the several appointments specified in Article 91 of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I., shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has provided and actually maintains the number of charges prescribed for his rank.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the University Hall yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. MacKichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Mr. Justice Jardine moved that the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. Starling be elected members of the Board of Accounts for the current year. The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, was carried unanimously.

The Hon. K. T. Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Poona Law Class be recognized for the purposes of the first year's course for a further period of one year, with effect from the beginning of the present term. The motion was seconded by Mr. Justice Jardine and carried unanimously.

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Gujerat College be recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the second examination for the degree of B. A. with effect from the beginning of the present term. The college was managed by a committee which Mr. Telang said had considerable funds at its disposal, and had a competent staff of teachers.

Mr. Badroodeen Tyabji seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Justice Jardine proposed that the Baroda College be recognized for the purposes of the first examination for the degree of B. A., with effect from the beginning of the present term.

Mr. M. H. Hakim seconded the proposition.

Professor Littledale, of the Baroda College, moved an amendment that the institution be recognized for the purposes of the second B. A. and B. Sc. examinations. He said that the Baroda College now possessed a well-equipped laboratory for teaching the science classes, and it could hold its own not only as regards the number of its pupils, but also as regards the staff. The member of the College felt much hurt at what they considered to be a slight, they being deemed not worthy of full recognition, while on the same notice paper there were two other colleges—the Samaldas and the Guzerat Colleges, which it was proposed to recognize for the second B. A. examination. In the Baroda College there were 76 students, whereas in the Samaldas College there were 67 students and the Gujerat College 62 pupils, and yet it was proposed to recognize the two colleges, and to leave out the Baroda College in the cold. Again, while the Gujerat College had six, and the Samaldas College 7 professors, the Baroda College had 8 professors. What the reason why the latter college was not recognized? Several students had already joined the College for the second B. A. and B. Sc. course, and it would not be possible now for them to fill up their terms in any other college, if the Baroda College were not fully recognized. The college was quite able to teach up to the second B. A. and B. Sc. course. It had a stronger staff than the other two colleges. In the Samaldas College there was one professor of English and in the Gujerat College there was none, whereas the Baroda College had two.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Bhalchandar Krishna.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji thought that after the remarks just addressed to them by Professor Littledale it would be better to refer the matter back to the Syndicate for their favourable consideration. The speaker moved a formal amendment in these terms.

Dr. F. C. DeSouza having seconded, Mr. Littledale withdrew his own in favour of this amendment.

Mr. Telang did not think it should be left to professors of colleges to be the final judges as to how far the institutions in which they served should be recognized. He, as a member of the Syndicate, would not personally object to the matter being referred back to it for reconsideration. But he felt bound to say that in making the recommendation to the Senate, the Syndicate had acted, and acted wisely, on such information as was placed before it by the authorities of the college itself.

Mr. Justice Jardine also, as a member of the Syndicate, signified his willingness to consider what further information the authorities of the Baroda College might be able to furnish.

Mr. Jardine was willing to withdraw his motion in favour of Dr. Cowasji's amendment. But there was a technical difficulty in the way, and it was, therefore, ultimately agreed to put the original proposition before the Senate, the Syndicate undertaking to consider hereafter the question of recognizing the Baroda College for the second B.A. and B.Sc. examinations. The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Justice Jardine next proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Samaldas College at Bhownagar be recognized for the purposes of the first and second examinations for the degree of B. A. with effect from the beginning of the present term. Mr. Jardine said it was a pleasure to him to place the motion before the Senate, as he might fairly claim to take a considerable interest in the colleges of Native States. He knew Kattyawar particularly well, and could claim some of its best men as his friends. He knew the late Mr. Samaldas, as well as Mr. Gowrishankar of Bhownagar, who took a deep interest in the welfare, not only of their own State, but of Kattyawar generally. He also knew the late Mr. Goculji Zala of Junagadh, who had devoted the greater part of his life to learning.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, was carried.

Dr. Edulji Nasarwanji moved that the offer of Rs. 3,000 from the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund for the foundation of a scholarship be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. The proposition was seconded by Dr. DeSouza and carried.

Dr. Edulji proposed that an offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas for the foundation of a gold medal and a scholarship be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. Both the medal and the scholarship were to be named after Lady Reay and to be awarded to female students.

The Vice-Chancellor said the University ought to congratulate itself on the aid it was receiving from the public for the promotion of female education. The two donations just accepted by the Senate would, no doubt, afford a stimulus to those who came forward to study medicine with a view to promote the great national movement which had been set on foot throughout India. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Edulji proposed that an offer of Rs. 22,500 from the committee of the Sir James Fergusson fund for the foundation of two scholarships be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This motion was also carried.

Dr. Edulji further moved, and Mr. Jeewanji Mody seconded a proposition to accept with the best thanks of the Senate an offer of Rs. 5,000 originally made by the late Mr. J. N. Petit and continued by his father for the foundation of a prize. The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

The next business was an offer of Rs. 12,000 from the Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai Committee for the foundation of two scholarships. It was proposed by Colonel Merewether and seconded by Mr. Starling that the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. In the regulations for awarding the scholarships, it was proposed to award one of them to the candidate who, having passed the matriculation from the High School in Cutch, passed the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks and joined the Victoria Technical Institute, or an institution recognized by the University for the purposes of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann moved an amendment to the effect that the words relating to the Victoria Technical Institute be expunged from the regulations as the Institute was not recognized by the University.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. E. Hart; but on a division it was lost, and the original motion was carried.

There was next an offer of Rs. 15,000 from the Sujna Goculji Zala Memorial Committee for the foundation of a Vedanta prize. The Hon. Mr. Telang proposed, and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded, that the offer be accepted with thanks. Both these gentlemen spoke highly of the attainments of Mr. Goculji Zala in Vedanta philosophy.

The proposition was then carried.

The Senate had before them an offer of Rs. 30,000 from Sheikh Bahauddin Vizier for the foundation of a fellowship in memory of the late Nawab of Junagadh. The holder of the fellowship will be required to act as tutor or lecturer at the Ahmedabad College.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, in moving that this offer be accepted, regretted that the Mahomedans were at least fifty years behind the other races of India as regards Western learning. It was, however, some consolation to find that during the last ten or twelve years the leaders of the community in all parts of India had awakened to the need of founding schools and scholarships for the furtherance of Mahomedan education. Vizier Bahauddin had distinguished himself by his efforts on behalf of Mahomedan education as well as by his general acts of charity and benevolence.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. M. H. Hakim, and supported by Dr. Peterson, who observed that it was not often that such a large amount was presented by a single donor. The donation was in honour of the late Nawab of Junagadh, to whom the Vizier had been very sincerely and deeply attached. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-Chancellor here observed that they had now gone through the whole list of benefactions, and he congratulated the Senate on the munificence of the various donors. They had this year to deal with gifts amounting to a lakh of rupees, while the total amount of the endowments had till the last year reached about three lakhs and a half, so that in one year they had added more than 25 per cent to these endowments. (Applause). The University was to be congratulated on the progress it had made, and the wide sympathy which its work always commanded from the public. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-Chancellor here announced that the elections of two members of the Corporation by the Senate under the new Municipal Act would take place on the 20th of February.

The Senate then adjourned till this afternoon.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan the charge of murder against Hurry Ranchoor *alias* Rama was resumed. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and the accused was not defended by counsel.

Luxmi, a woman, said:—I am the mother of the girl Syee. I saw her take her little brother to school on the morning of the 13th November last. The school opens at 10 o'clock. She had on her person a necklace consisting of four gold *pootlees*, eight gold beads, and one *pan*. Syee was 11 years old. She then had another necklace on her person consisting of one gold *pan* and two gold beads and red glass beads. These are the red glass beads, and I find the *pan* and two gold beads missing from it. This ornament was Syee's. She had a nose ornament on, made of gold and pearls, and four silver wristlets called *gotes*. These are the very *gotes*. She also had on six glass bangles, three on each wrist. She had a brass ring in one ear. She had a *saree* and a *cholee*.

Crishnee, a woman, said:—I am a moorlee. I remember seeing the accused about a month and a half ago at the Byculla Police Office in the custody of the Police. About three weeks before this, the accused paid me Rs. 1-2 at his house, where a woman had taken me

Jaiee, a woman, said:—I am a widow. I recollect Luxmi coming to live at Goozria Bazaar, where I lived. Accused came there and paid me Rs. 1-8. I was then living with Luxmi.

Mr. George Henry Cobb said:—I am Inspector of Police in charge of third section, E Division, and live at Byculla. On the 13th November last I was acting Superintendent of the E Division and lived at Mazagon. Victoria Cross Road is in the E Division. On the 13th November, in consequence of information received at 8-30 p.m., I went to a house in Victoria Cross Lane, where I saw Mr. Smith, then acting Deputy Commissioner. He gave me certain instructions to go into a house there and examine it. I went into the cook-room at the back of the house, and saw the dead body of a Hindoo girl about 9 or 10 years of age lying dead on the floor. She was lying on her back with her head towards the door and her body parallel with the fireplace. Blood was oozing from her mouth, nose, and ears. One end of her *saree* was twisted twice round her neck. I searched the place and found on the floor some red glass beads and two small gold rings, which I now produce. There was a string of red glass beads on the folds of the *saree* near the neck. There was also a newly-smoked biddee on the ground near by. I took possession of these articles. There were four glass bangles on the right wrist and three on the left, also a brass earring on the left ear. Mr. Nolan came there half an hour later, with Toolsiram, grandfather of the girl, and he identified her. I then left with the witness Hurry Jamnoo for a Mr. Leo's house. After seeing Mr. Leo, Hurry made a statement to me. I then went with him to the house again and there saw the other cooly named Hurry Pandoo, who confirmed his statement, and took me to pomegranate trees, beside which the ground appeared to be freshly dug up and some of the roots broken off. The inquest was held there at 8 o'clock next morning. The body was ordered to be sent to the morgue. I then sent a police jemadar to Toolsiram's wady to make enquiries, while I made enquiries of persons who had assembled at the empty house. The jemadar returned with the girl Gadee, who made a statement to me in the presence of others. In consequence of that statement, at various times between that date and the 14th December, I have shown her many persons, but she failed to identify any of them. I first showed her the accused on the 16th December. He was placed in a group of several other men at the house where Syee's dead body was found, and Godee immediately picked him out. I first saw the witness Ismail on the forenoon of the 14th November, and he gave me certain information, in consequence of which I saw witness Chandbee and she made a statement, in consequence of which I showed Chandbee a number of persons, but she failed to identify any of them. On the 16th December, while I was walking along the road with accused, I met Chandbee, and she identified him. When Chaudbee identified the accused, the witness Ismail was present. Ismail then took us to a *bujia* shop, about 12 paces from the gully near the Goozria Bazaar, and Ismail there made a statement in the presence of the accused. The accused made no reply. I was accompanied by Inspector Nolan and others. On the 29th November, from certain information received, I went to the house of a Parsee, Mr. Bunnajee, and saw his ayah, from whom I got a statement. Under her box I found a bundle of roots, which I took possession of. Between that date and the 14th December I examined the Marwaree shops between Parel police station and the Byculla Bridge, and during that interval I showed several gold neck ornaments and silver wristlets to the mother and other relatives of the deceased girl, but they failed to identify them. On the morning of the 15th December I sent the police officers to Cammateepoora and Duncan Road. About 7 o'clock that evening, in consequence of a report made to me, I went to the shop of witness Mumnah Dowlah at Upper Duncan Road, and asked him to produce his books and to read me the entries in his book on the 13th November last. He read an entry of a *gutlah* pledged by one Hurry Ranchoor. I asked him to produce it, and he produced the *gutlah* now before the Court. I showed the *gutlah* to the mother of the girl Syee, and she identified it as the one that Syee had worn on her neck. I then went back to the Marwarree's shop and took possession of a watch, chain, and locket, which the Marwarree said was pledged by the same man. I read the ticket attached to that chain. I learned that Hurry Ranchoor was a servant of a Mr. Parker, an ex Constable of Police. I then took Mumnah Dowla to Mr. Parker's father's house at Ripon Road, and from thence to the witness Mr. Shaw's house, called the Jubilee Buildings, at Byculla, and from thence to Victoria Road, where I sent for witness Ismail, who gave me certain information. I sent for Mr. Nolan, who came, and Ismail took us to the corner of Parel Road, and stated that one Moria lived there. I then sent a police sepoy for Moria. Moria came, and he took me to a Soortee's room in Goosria Bazaar. This was about 1 a.m. on the 16th December. I found there five men sleeping on the verandah. I showed them to the Marwaree Mumnah, and he failed to identify any of them. Mr. Nolan then entered a room, and striking a match, he saw two men asleep. Mr. Nolan roused them and identified one of them as Mr. Parker's former servant. The Marwaree also identified him, and we took him into custody. He had on a pair of black trousers, which I took possession of. He had also on a black velvet cap with a gold border, and I took possession of that too. I gave him a pair of white trousers and he dressed himself as he now stands. I found 4 annas and 5 pies on his person. He had a dark-coloured handkerchief in his coat pocket. I then took him to the Byculla Police Office. I locked the door and placed a sepoy on post there and returned at 7 a. m. to search it, where I found some letters, photos, a watch case, glass and springs of a watch, a bunch of keys, and three packs of cards, which I took possession of. I then took accused to the house where the body of Syee was found, and there Mr. Nolan joined me. Accused was then shown to witness Banah Cooshall, who identified him. I then sent for the girl Gadee, who also identified him from amongst a group of persons as already stated. She made a statement in the presence of the accused, but the accused made no reply. Mr. Nolan was present at this time. On leaving the lane we met Chandbee and Ismail, who also identified him. I then went to the *bujia* shop. On going to Oomed Luckmichund's shop, he handed over the four silver wristlets, which was identified by the mother of the deceased girl on the same day. On the same night I went to witness Govind Nowjee and his sister Mooktoe, and from their statement I saw Golab Runchoor, the brother of the accused, and others with reference to the silver wristlets. On the night of the 17th December I went to the shop of Motee Dowlah, and took possession of a watch and chain from him, now before the Court. I took the accused on the 17th December to a toddy shop-keeper named Bhodia Faksera, who identified him, and he took us to a house next to the house where the girl was murdered.

The evidence of the several police officers who assisted Mr. Cobb in the enquiry into this case were recorded. After which the Magistrate formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE undermentioned seven gentlemen are candidates for election as Councillors by the Justices of the Peace in addition to the ten whose names have been already announced:—Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Hurrichand Sadasowjee, Ekmath Raghunath Khote, John Bocarro and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss McBride Brown	Capt Porter
Marquess of Carmarthen	Lieut Palin

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Cooper	Major Ellis
Mr Rawson	Mr H J Baxter
Mr Atherson	Mr G Aldaze
Mr O'Neil	Mr Stanley Rogers
Mr Cockburn	Mr A M Hayes
Mr R Woolley	Major and Mrs Davidson
Mr W Morgans	Mr O Kelbel

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W Hedding	Mr A J Bridge
Deputy Surgo-Genl Cates	Mr Latimer
Mr Mackenzie	

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Yerkes	Mr Moir
Miss Cruickshank	Mr A J MacCullum
Mr Hutchieson	Mr Degott
Mr Barnett	Rev R Lawson
Dr Jacoby	

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 8th Feb. 1889

FOR LONDON.—Mr W G Crawford, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr H Kindersley, Mr and Mrs Crosby, Mrs Bartlett, Mrs Duncan, Master Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr W Fry, Mr Andrea, Major and Mrs Little, Mr L Wantre, Mr and Mrs Grole, Mr Moss, Mr Samuels, and Mr Woolley.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs W S Caine, Mr Ford, M le Comte de Bavtegn, M Lingi Capanas, Mr H Auld, Mr Rohilliart, Mr Adkins, Mr A Tatham, Mr W B Colquhoun, Mr F Kerrall, Mr A Dawes, Mr Micrutsoli, Mr H C Venis, Mr J G Greive, Mr G Swann, Mr C A Field, Capt W G Renton, Moonshi Hafiz Abdul Karim,

MILITARY REVIEW AT POONA.

A GRAND Review was held on Wednesday morning on the general parade ground by the Commander-in-Chief H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. The whole of the troops now at Poona and Kirkee were present, except the Siege Batteries at Dhanori and the British Infantry Detachment at Kirkee. They were dressed in Review Order, but the Staff wore blue. At 8 a.m. the troops were formed up in line facing the Grand Stand. The Royal Horse Artillery formed the extreme right of the line, and next to them came in succession the Poona Horse, the 3rd Light Cavalry, the Royal Artillery, the Mountain Batteries, and the 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades, the extreme left being formed by Mountain Batteries. The Sappers and Miners were with the 1st Infantry Brigade, which consisted of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, and the 1st and 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers. The 28th Pioneers were with the 2nd Infantry Brigade, which consisted of the Royal Fusiliers, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 26th Bombay Infantry. Punctual to the minute H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff appeared on the ground at 8 A. M. He was accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and the Count of Hohenau. The Grand Duke and the Count appeared in the uniform of German officers, and the blue tunic of the one and the white tunic of the other formed a contrast to the sombre blue of the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff. On the arrival of His Royal Highness, a general salute was given, and the battle, we mean the Review, began. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff rode down the line commencing from the right, and inspected the troops. After this inspection H. R. H. the Duke and Staff took up their position near the saluting post. The troops then marched past. The Infantry was fairly good, but the inequalities of the parade ground might be considered an excuse. Some of the Native regiments lost step. We consider that the Durham Light Infantry were the best, and marched past like the proverbial brick wall. We regret that the march past of the Royal Fusiliers was spoiled by the restiveness of the horse of one of the mounted officers. The Cavalry and the Batteries went past at a walk, the Infantry being in two brigades in column of double companies. The Cavalry brigade acquitted themselves very well, but some of the officers' horses were very restive. Afterwards the Infantry Brigade countermarched, returned in mass of quarter columns, then formed line of quarter columns, and having marched past they formed up on their original line. The Cavalry brigade and batteries then trotted past. The whole finished up with the charge past of the Cavalry brigade. The order was then given for Brigadiers-General and Commanding officers to meet His Royal Highness. After all had assembled, H. R. H. expressed his regret that he has been unable to attend throughout the manœuvres of the Camp of Exercise, owing to his accident, but at the same time he said he was glad to see the satisfactory manner in which the troops had gone through their manœuvres. H. R. H. and Staff then left the parade ground. There were present on parade 110 officers and 5,492 rank and file.—*Deccan Herald.*

MILITARY PROGRESS IN ULWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following to the Allahabad paper:—

Sceptical as some of your readers may be of the value of the native contingents that many of the Princes of India have placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of their services being wanted, it will, nevertheless, be interesting to all, and an encouragement and example to other Native States, to hear of the good and useful work that has been done in the short period of three months in reorganising the force, that the intelligent and ever-loyal Maharaja of Ulwar wishes to be in the race and to be worthy of that position in the event of complications on our N.-W. Frontier. He offered to raise and equip a regiment of cavalry, one of infantry and a field battery, and to have them in all respects ready for active service. Well has he carried out his promise? The cavalry regiment, which will eventually be 600 strong, has at present 475 men in the ranks, besides a large number of recruits. They are mounted on good serviceable horses bred in the Ulwar State. The front rank to carry lances, rear rank carbines, and all swords. The commanding officer is at present a former Risaldar-Major of the Bombay Cavalry, who wears the Order of British India. The officers are young nobles and gentlemen of the State. Horse equipment is being obtained from England. The men and horses are well trained, the lines are very neatly completed and leave very little to be desired, either in plan or construction. The men are neatly dressed in a khaki uniform, and are a fine serviceable-looking body, and drill remarkably well. They have not yet been fully instructed in detached duties, but this, the most important part of their instruction, has not been lost sight of, and will follow in due course.

The number of syces has been fixed at one for two horses, and no other followers are allowed on service. The men receive Rs. 8 per month, and with their comrades in the infantry will be entitled to a pension after 20 years' service.

The establishment of salutries and farriers are complete; and there is a very competent native veterinary surgeon in the State superintending a veterinary school. His Highness takes great interest in horse-breeding and has some fine English thorough-breds and Norfolk trotters, and the results amply reward him. His stables are large and excellently kept with a perfect regard to order and cleanliness.

The infantry regiment will be 1,000 strong. At present there are 814 men in this battalion. They receive Rs. 7 a month and a free and very good kit on enlistment. The Snider rifles have not yet been received and are very anxiously awaited. The regiment drills well. The men are all from the Ulwar State, good in physique, and there is no reason in the world why under good leading they should not prove excellent soldiers and fight well. To show the thoroughness of all the Maharaja's arrangements and his desire to have a body of men thoroughly efficient in all respects to take the field, he has sanctioned also the organisation of a transport department. It consists at present of 40 mules and 300 camels, but will eventually be all mules.

Medical requirements have been thought of and arranged for. The Maharaja has had the benefit of the great experience and services for the last three months of Major Creagh, V. C., and the present state of the force in regard to drill, equipment, establishment, &c., tends to show not only the military qualifications of that officer, but the possession also of great organising ability. During the three months he has been at Ulwar his attention has not only been given to the points already alluded to, but a short code of military regulations has been introduced dealing with crime and it punishments, standing orders in a concise form, and pay and other forms which answer the purpose of securing proper issue and receipt of pay, clothing, &c. His Highness has, indeed, well carried out his offer; and while he together with the other Princes who made similar ones are to be applauded for their loyalty, the Maharaja of Ulwar is to be congratulated in the intelligence and zeal he has shown in carrying out the work, on the completeness of his arrangements and the great success that has up to the present attended them.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 19th of January, there were 236 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate 28·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 246 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·6 per thousand. There were 2 deaths from small-pox, 33 from cholera, 59 from fevers, 15 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—5 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 161 Hindus, 63 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th January was 236, against 246, and 293 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 26. There were 33 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 29 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted 59 and 26 respectively, against 55 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mile per annum, against 29·2 the mean of the last five years.

In the general remarks on the week's season report for the Bombay Presidency the following appears:—Rain in parts of Sind. Late crops in three talukas of Surat, two of Poona, and in parts of Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur unsatisfactory. Gram in one taluka of Ahmedabad damaged by insects, and late crops in three of Satara by insects and blight. Cotton in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur jowari in parts of Belgaum, and exotic cotton and wheat in parts of Dharwar blighted. Standing crops, including opium in Baroda, otherwise good, except wheat in Broach. Probable outturn of cotton in Broach from ten to twelve annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh and Kathiawar. Prices rising in three talukas of Nasik.

THE VATICAN AND THE *ANGLO-LUSITANO.*

THE Anglo-Portuguese paper, which has been censured by Cardinal Rampolla, the Cardinal Secretary of State, replies at length to the censure in its issue of yesterday. It remarks:—

The object of the *Anglo-Lusitano* has been declared more than once; it is to represent and defend the interests of the Portuguese community in British India. If incidentally we find ourselves obliged to defend the Portuguese jurisdiction and adversely criticise measures that are directed against it, the fault is not ours, but of the assailants Obedience, where it is due, is a very good thing in its way; and our readers will bear us out when we say that we have never encouraged resistance to lawful authority and its lawful mandates. But we all know that authority, like everything else, is liable to abuse; we have not to go far in search of an instance, for Cardinal Rampolla and Archbishop Porter have furnished it in the question we are discussing. We do not deny that we have often discussed ecclesiastical matters; but we fail to see anything wrong in this, for ecclesiastical questions are discussed all over the world and perhaps to a greater extent than any other class of questions. It is quite possible for every one to err; but if we erred, why were not our errors pointed out by those who claim to possess authority to teach? The Propaganda Prelates have many organs in this country which they might have used to refute our erroneous views on ecclesiastical or other matters. But they never had a word to say as to our writings, but at last have had recourse to the brute force of authority and got Cardinal Rampolla to lend his name to a document that will certainly not conduce to make his authority more respected. In this conduct of Cardinal Rampolla and his friends in this country we have one more proof of the justice of the cause we have supported on behalf of our community.

We will leave it to our "corrupt ignorant" readers to qualify, as it deserves, the intemperate language in which Cardinal Rampolla's holy wrath has found vent. We have yet seen only two Pastorals on the subject of Cardinal Rampolla's letter, those by Archbishops Porter of Bombay and Colgan of Madras. Archbishop Colgan contents himself with making an act of faith and abjuring our "pernicious teaching" and telling his flock that the *Anglo-Lusitano* is unworthy of their support. But Archbishop Porter has allowed his "holy indignation" to have the better of his reason and has launched forth into a denunciation of everything and everyone connected with the *Anglo-Lusitano* that certainly does not reflect much credit on an Englishman. We thank His Grace for the kind warning he has given us that we are engaged in "a sinful work," but we must remind him that we are not his spiritual subjects, and that as individuals we have not only our consciences to be responsible to in the very first place, but also duly appointed spiritual superiors to warn and admonish us. We will not accompany Cardinal Rampolla and Archbishop Porter to the level to which they have chosen to descend. The *fortiter in re et suaviter in modo* would seem to be a thing of the past at the Vatican. His Eminence describes the meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay held on the 18th November last as "not a respectable one on account of the class of people that took part in it," and our supporters and adherents, and inferentially the community at large, as "corrupt ignorant people." It is not for us to give a certificate of character to our community, which is sufficiently well known in India; but it might have occurred to His Eminence that anyhow these "corrupt ignorant people" are members of the Church of which he is one of the pillars, and that the fact is not very creditable to a religion that has permitted them to live on in that condition after having exercised its beneficent influence over them for over three centuries and a half. A man in Cardinal Rampolla's position might be expected to be more cautious in his words and actions than to insult so publicly and grossly a whole community, simply because they will not submit to his arbitrary will. For the information of those who may be strangers to the question we will briefly recapitulate the facts that have disconcerted our censors so woefully. By a Concordat celebrated between Portugal and the Holy See on the 23rd June 1886 certain arrangements were sanctioned for the ecclesiastical government of India. These arrangements were submitted to by most of the congregations concerned and were being put into execution, when on a sudden certain Roman Congregations, without the knowledge or consent of the Portuguese Government, issued certain Decrees virtually annulling the provisions of the Concordat and introducing in their stead certain new arrangements prejudicial and distasteful to the subjects of the Portuguese jurisdiction. These Decrees produced a great commotion in the Portuguese community whom they chiefly affected, and monster meetings were held in Bombay and Poona, and telegrams and representations sent to the Pope and the Portuguese Government asking for the revocation of the Decrees in question. Since then negotiations on the subject have been going on between the Portuguese Government and the Vatican, and the question is awaiting final solution by the two high contracting parties. *Inde irae.*

Cardinal Rampolla denies to laymen the right to discuss ecclesiastical questions, and even to make representations and petitions on matters decided by the Holy See. The doctrine has at least the merit of novelty and is noticeable for the tone of assurance in which it is enunciated. But unfortunately the history of nineteen centuries is against it; and we know that our very censors often put up people (v. g. the recent cases of the representations of the congregations of Karwar, Madura, &c., against the provisions of the Concordat) to do the very thing they condemn in us.

As for ourselves we must remind Cardinal Rampolla and Archbishop Porter, that as journalists, we are neither laymen nor ecclesiastics, but that we belong to the "fourth estate," and as such recognise nothing as beyond our province. We never pretended to be "invested with great and extraordinary authority," nor to have received any commission to teach from the Church. We speak with the authority which belongs to us in our capacity of journalists. If our writings find adherents and the cause we represent finds supporters, Cardinal Rampolla may find on second thought that it is owing to the soundness of our views and the justness of the cause. We are not aware that in explaining our views or narrating facts we have ever gratuitously insulted any one as Cardinal Rampolla has insulted our community. If a simple narration of facts, which have never been contested, is taken by the Propaganda clergy as an insult, the fault is of the authors of what we relate. They may "enjoy the full confidence of the Supreme Pastor of the Church," but that, we submit, gives them no right to practise things, the narration of which causes them pain and shame. We have never been animated by a schismatic spirit; we have never attempted to sow the seeds of discord in the Church; we have never encouraged any one to rebellion; all that we have done, and are proud of having done, is to watch and defend, to the best of our ability, the interests of the community to which we have the honour to belong.

HELIOGRAPHIC communication has now been established between Demagiri and Rangamati and telegraphic communication between the latter place and Chittagong.

APPLICATIONS for 750 coolies have been received from Fiji for 1889. There are now 5,452 Indian coolies employed on the island, and of these, 178 deposited £5,076 in the Bank of New Zealand in 1887.

COLONEL THOMSON, R.E., lately retired, is busy surveying the country between Naini Tal and the plains at his own cost, with a view to the construction of an electric railway, for which he considers the available water-power, furnished by the lake, now running to waste, sufficient and to spare, and with which he proposes also irrigating a very fine site now lying idle for want of water.

MANY little acts of thoughtful kindness on His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's part are coming to light, says the *Deccan Times*. On Saturday, before leaving, he presented Mr. Ulett, Superintendent of His Highness the Nizam's stud, with a very handsome gold scarf pin. The pin in open work represents the Duke's monogram and is surmounted by his arms. His Royal Highness, moreover, directed Colonel Becher, to write in acknowledgment of the excellent arrangements for horses and carriages made on all occasions during his stay. The demand, on Mr. Ulett, the Colonel wrote, were many and continuous, but they were always met with unfailing punctuality.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of haemorrhoids.

SECOND CLASS BY P. AND O.

BETA writes to an up-country paper as follows:—

SIR, Your correspondent "Alpha," in your issue of the 16th writes (regarding the Company's second-class passage):—"No lady nor officer could travel by that class." This may mislead intending voyageurs. A lady who has quite recently reached India tells me of the comfort she experienced as a second-class passenger by one of the Company's steamers. She says she could have desired nothing better. She had made the voyage several times previously, and was able to compare her present voyage favourably with voyages made by her on board other lines as a first-class passenger. She came out (I should say), not as a servant girl, but as the wife of a professional gentleman. If one has but sufficient moral courage to overcome the natural weakness for being "first-class," there is not much else to be overcome. The second-class is becoming more and more patronised by respectable persons of moderate means, and the kind of company one gets differs but little from that to be enjoyed in the first-class. I write, however, mainly lest any should be discouraged from travelling by the class to which your correspondent alludes. The charge is very little more than one-half what has to be paid on other lines for the first-class passage, and the food is very nearly the same as that supplied to the company's first-class passengers. Those to whom a saving of some five and twenty pounds is a matter worthy of consideration, would not mind the mere name of "second-class passengers" for a few weeks. The *cuisine* differs very much in steamers of one and the same line, and a good deal of it depends on the sort of man the steward is. The provision for the Company's first-class passengers sometimes "leaves much to be desired."

FIRST STEPS TO FEDERATION.

THE Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, for over thirty years member of the House of Commons and for twelve years its Speaker, in experience of the world only five years the junior of Mr. Gladstone, and in knowledge of the machinery of government perhaps his second, is assuredly a name to conjure with on any particular question. As expressing a decided sympathy with their ideal and a considerable belief in its practicability, Imperial Federationists will consequently read with pleasure the following extracts from a conversation a contributor to a home contemporary had with his lordship during a recent visit to Glynde Place:—

THE GERM OF A GREAT IDEA.

Lord Hampden made some trenchant remarks respecting last year's Colonial Conference, which is too soon passing out of public recollection. "For the convention of that Conference," he observed, "the Government, although Lord Salisbury has ridiculed the Federal idea, deserve the very highest credit. To my mind its importance has not been half realized. For the first time you had the duly chosen representatives of all parts of the British Empire assembled together in the capital of the Empire to discuss certain subjects of Imperial concern. If you will consider it, that is a very great step towards Federation, indeed. Mr. Stanhope, as you know, originated the Conference as Colonial Secretary, although Sir Henry Holland, now Lord Knutsford, shortly afterwards succeeded him in that position; and it is significant that at that very time Mr. Stanhope was vice-president of the Federation League. Of course, it may be said that the Conference was called together to consider one specific, but in its members you had all that was necessary for a federal council. Further conferences of a similar character will no doubt be held from time to time, until you have the federal incorporated into the governing system."

OUR PRESENT DANGER.

"You think that Federation must be gradually brought about; not by any out-and-dried scheme."

"There would then be far greater prospects of permanent success. The silken cord which binds the mother country to the colonies must be tightened slowly, or else it may suddenly snap. At the present time I cannot help thinking that the cord is far too loose for the security of either. All may go on smoothly for years, but dangerous questions may crop up at any moment."

"Such as the appointment of Sir Henry Blake," the interviewer interrupted.

"Yes; that was a most unfortunate affair, and should serve as a warning."

ELASTICITY OF THE FEDERAL PRINCIPLE.

"Your lordship has doubtless observed how Home Rulers and Federationists are becoming as one?"

"Yes, Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1886 was of an extreme Federal character——"

"Excepting in regard to Ireland's representation at Westminster?"

"I was speaking of the powers it withheld from the Irish Parliament.

Under that bill Ireland had no power over the Customs, excise, and the police, and was disqualified from raising any armed military or naval force. Well, restrictions such as these would of course be unbearable were they applied to Canada or New South Wales. But Ireland is near and Canada is far off. In one case the hold must be tightened; in the other it may be relaxed. So I think it might be Federation as a whole. The principle should be applied gradually and with a certain amount of elasticity.

THE TARIFF NOT AN OBSTACLE.

"Then you do not think Englanda' devotion to Free Trade need be an obstacle, as Mr. Bright and others say, to Federation?"

"Why should it? Victoria might continue Protectionist and New South Wales Protectionist and yet unite for the purposes of common defence and mutual security. Of course a uniform tariff all over the Empire would be preferable."

In the course of further conversation Lord Hampden enforced the view that from the point of view of Federation there were more points of agreement than there are points of difference between the various parts of the Empire, and concluded with the remark that "in the course of a century or so Imperial Federation will be an accomplished fact." The tone in which this was said, however, and the smile which accompanied it, indicated that Lord Hampden expects the event to take place a little sooner than that.

A LANCASHIRE INVENTOR.

THE Manchester papers of the 11th January announced the death of Mr. John Tatham, of Rochdale, whose name is well-known in India, and indeed in every part of the world where textile manufactures are carried on, as the inventor of the movable coiling cans, one of the most important inventions of our time in connection with the spinning industry. The *Manchester Guardian*, in noticing Mr. Tatham's death, says:—

His career has been one of more than ordinary interest. He was born at the small village of Kettlewell, near Skipton. At the age of four, his parents removed to Rochdal, and ultimately his father obtained employment under Mr. Jacob Bright (Mr. John Bright's father) as a mill mechanic, to which trade the deceased was apprenticed. Mr. John Tatham, and a fellow workman named Cheetham, invented and perfected the celebrated movable coiling cans used in cotton mills, and commenced business together. Cheetham, however, retired to go into another line of trade, and Mr. Tatham continued to manufacture the coiling cans, and amassed a fortune. He brought out many other inventions, which were patented, the most recent of which is the patent cop spinning, which is intended to dispense with mules. His work at Rochdale ultimately grew to very large proportions, and he has had in his employment as many as 1,000 workmen at a time. In politics he was a Liberal of moderate views. From a town councillor he rose to the aldermanic bench, and in 1864 had conferred upon him the dignity of mayor. In 1874 he was made a borough magistrate.

GENERAL PRJEVALSKY'S SUCCESSOR.

THE *Russian Gazette* gives the following account of some previous journeys of M. Pevtsow, to whom has been intrusted the task of continuing the expedition organized by the late General Prjevalsky. In 1876 he travelled by post route from Zaissan to the Chinese town of Hou Tchen. Afterwards he commanded a sotnia of Cossacks escorting a caravan to that town, and he availed himself of the opportunity to explore the route between Boulous Tokho and Hou Tchon, which no traveller had crossed before him. He published an account of this trip under the title, which was, however, inaccurate, of "Notices of Travel in Manchuria." In 1878-9 M. Pevtsow undertook an extensive tour in Mongolia, Shansi, and Petchili. The expedition returned by way of Kobdo and Lake Khara-Usu, crossing the immense plain of the southern Altai. On the same tour he visited the town of Koukou Khoto, resided for two months at Kalgan, and finally returned by Ourga. M. Pevtsow travelled on this occasion nearly 3,000 miles and determined 28 geographical points. It may be added that the tour undertaken by Monsieur Martin is totally distinct from the Prjevalsky Expedition, and that it is a misnomer to call that traveller the successor of General Prjevalsky.

THE Rev. G. T. Carruthers has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Kurrachee.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

PROFESSOR J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.S., writes as follows to a home contemporary:—

Although not much detailed information appears or was to be expected in the telegrams which have so far appeared in the press, there is quite enough to show that information touching many important points has been secured. This is most fortunate, for the eclipse occurred at one of the best marked minima of solar spots that could have been wished; indeed, it was as marked as the minima of 1878, when again the eclipse swept over the American continent and was most fully observed.

First, there seems no doubt that the tremendous expansion of the sun's surroundings in the plane of its equator, dwelt upon strongly by Newcomb in his account of the eclipse of 1878, has been re-observed. We read that this ring was seen to extend some two millions of miles on either side of the sun and to put on the appearance of two forked wings of light. Not only did we get in 1878 this ring-like extension so well marked, but in consequence of the extreme quietude of the sun's atmosphere at the time the exquisite structure of the atmosphere over each pole was one of the most striking features of the eclipse. I shall never forget it, though I had only a 3½-inch Cooke to observe it with. The appearance was strickly like ostrich feathers bending gracefully over from the sun's axis prolonged, those nearest the pole bending least. This or something very like it has evidently been again seen, and the photographs which have been taken by Mr. Pickering's and other parties will evidently give a good account of them, and supply a grain of comfort for the disappointment I had in the West Indies in 1886, when I intended to photograph these features, especially with two cameras (each with six-inch object glasses), and got clouded out.

It must be noted, too, that our American cousins have, as might have been expected, brought up some heavy artillery. We read of thirteen-inch and eight-inch refractors. Nothing so large as this has ever been employed before in eclipse expeditions, but then the parties this time have not been far from their base. In one of the telegrams it is stated that Mr. Pickering's party secured twenty spectrum photographs of the corona. This perhaps is the best news of all, and if it be true, and if the photographs turn out well, they may enable us this century to settle one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions which have been raised in it, and one moreover on which it seemed so probable that we should never possess precise information. I allude to the chemical and physical characteristics of the outer envelopes of a star like our sun.

Year by year lately the idea has been gaining ground that the sun's surroundings are of a meteoric nature, but so far the information obtained during eclipses has thrown little light on this particular point. If it should happen that one of the twenty photographs to which I have referred bears on its film a record of certain parts of the spectra of carbon and manganese, the question may be considered as set finally at rest.

So far as regards questions on which information has been sought by the observers, it is impossible to say what questions will not be raised by the observations. So far as I know, each eclipse, by putting us at a higher level of knowledge and giving us a wider horizon, has started more questions than it has settled, and may this ever be! and, moreover, may as many eclipses as possible sweep over the United States of America, where astronomy is cultivated on a scale which puts the Old World, and especially the old country, to shame.

REVELATIONS ABOUT SWORD-MAKING.

AT a meeting of Birmingham Trades Council on Saturday night, January 5, a discussion took place with reference to the importation of foreign workmen to fulfil Government contracts, which read in connection with the story told by the wounded Hussar at Suakim, and reproduced in our issue of Monday, is of interest.

Mr. Haddleston said, the English working-men were being robbed of their trade, and the taxes they paid were being handed over to Germans. They were recently told by Messrs. Wilkinson that they could not get men to do the work they had contracted for with the Government. That had been amply contradicted. There were both in Birmingham and Sheffield the best edged tool workers that could be found, and in want of employment. Two men employed in the sword trade addressed the Council. They said that the Government work had been going out of the country for the last twenty-five years. It was not on account of the work, but because the foreigners made the swords a shilling a piece cheaper. The quality, however, was much inferior, such, indeed, as the Government authorities would not pass if the work came from English firms. Some of the swords made in England would cut into those from Germany without even marking the edge of the former. As to Messrs Wilkinson stating that there were no workmen to be had, there were plenty in that city, and in Sheffield, who were first-class workmen, but had no occupation. In fact, one man went over to see Messrs Wilkinson, and was told that they had to throw the letters of English workmen in the basket unopened. (Shame.) A delegate employed at the Sparkbrook Gun Factory said there had been waggon loads of bent and twisted German swords and bayonets re-tempered there. Mr. Middleton moved. "That this Council strongly disapproves of the present action of the Government in giving their contracts to firms where Germans and other foreigners were employed on the work, and considers that the contract with Messrs Wilkilkinson should be cancelled." The resolution was agreed to.

CURED IN SEVEN MINUTES.

From *The Scottish People.*

MRS. CHARLES WEBB, North Queensferry, Scotland writes:—"For many years I have been a sufferer from neuralgia in my head, to obtain relief from which I have applied mustard leaves, iodine, and all the preparations which have been recommended to me, without avail. I have been treated by experienced physicians, who said there was no help for me, that my case was incurable. I had myself given up all hope of ever being free from pain again. For three weeks prior to using the wonderful preparation below mentioned, I had no rest night or day from the most excruciating pain in my head. I was unable to work, or think of anything but my terrible suffering. To make matters worse, my husband, who had suffered from rheumatism and neuralgia for eight years—at one time confined to his bed for eight weeks—began to suffer great pain in his back and shoulders. The case of both of us was pitiable indeed. Hearing of some of the wonderful cures wrought by St. Jacob's Oil, I procured a bottle, the contents of which I applied with the most remarkable and astonishing results, as follows:—When I took the bottle in my hand I was suffering such pain I could hardly see out of my eyes, when, upon rubbing a little of the Oil over my temples and the side of my head, I was free from pain in seven minutes, and I have not felt the slightest return of the pain since. I consider myself completely cured by the use of less than one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. I used the Oil on my husband, rubbing his back and shoulders with it, and the pain vanished directly, and he is now able to attend to his work."

It is a fact, that a remedy has been found in St. Jacob's Oil which relieves and cures rheumatism, just as sure as the sun shines in the heavens. It is used externally. It conquers pain. It goes right to the spot. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. Its powers are marvellous.

MAJOR HUNTER has been appointed to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Surveys, and Captain Kennedy is appointed Third Assistant.

COLONEL G. R. C. WESTROPP has delivered over charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, to Captain F. W. Snell.

THE services of Colonel P. H. Le Geyt, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE Rev. W. Wingate, M.A., Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for three months

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Female Complaints.—On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsiblity in securing for their daughter's robust health; frequently, alas! thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of life, when all important changes take place in the female constitution, upon the management of which depends future happiness or misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effect in establishing those functions upon the due performance of which health and even life itself depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful deobstruent remedies without consulting anyone. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME "AMERICA."

THE bulletin of the Paris Geographical Society, which has just been issued, contains an account by M. Jules Marcou of certain further researches which he has made into the origin of the name "America." As far back as 1875 he published a paper on the same topic which attracted much attention at the time, and he has since devoted much labour to an investigation of early historical documents in which the new world is named. The popular notion that America was so called from the Christian name of Amerigo Vespucci is, he says, wholly unfounded, and he sums up his conclusions in this way:—1. Amerique is the Indian name of the mountains between Jaigalpa and Libertad, in the province of Chontales, which separate Lake Nicaragua from the Mosquito coast. The word in the Maya language signifies "the windy country," or "the country where the wind blows always." 2. The Christian name of Vespucci was Alberico in Italian and Spanish, Albericus in Latin. 3. This particular name is subject to an enormous number of variations, as the nomenclature and calendars of Italian and Spanish saints of the period show; but nowhere is there any such variation as Americus, Amerrigo, Amergio, Almerigo &c., and none of these is either a diminutive or a variation in use in Italy, Spain, or France for Alberico or Albert. 4. Before 1507, when Jean Basin, of Saint-Die published the name, it is not to be found in any printed document, nor even in any manuscript of recognized and incontestable authority. Mr. Marcou claims that his theory of a native origin for the name America has been accepted in Spain, Spanish America, and, with some exceptions, in the United States; in France, Germany, and Italy it has excited doubt and surprise, but in the last-named he has the support of the eminent Turin geographer M. Guido Cora. There is no doubt that Columbus and Vespucci went along the Mosquito coast at the feet of the Sierra Amerrique, and that the name was reported by the officers and men of these expeditions; and Schoner, the geographer, declared in 1515 that the name was already popular in Europe. It is beyond question that one edition of Vespucci's letter on his third voyage has the name Amerigo in the place of the Christian name; 19 editions had Albericus, and subsequent Italian editions had Alberico. The one with Amerigo on the title page was published in 1506, but M. Marcou suggests that this was never intended to be a variation of Alberico, but rather the adaptation of Amerrique, a name already known and applied to the New World, to Vespucci's name to distinguish him, as we say now "Chinese Gordon," to distinguish the particular Gordon by suggesting one of his greatest feat. The paper, which is very learned concerning the geography and geographical publications of the 16th century, is not yet concluded.

AMERICAN PREACHERS.

IT is not alone owing to the decadence of religious faith, but also to the increase of a disinclination to labour, that we owe the well nigh innumerable clerical scandals which distinguish the age. There is, says the *Boston Courier*, a large class of half-educated young men, deficient alike in morality and in ability, to whom the ministry presents a means of procuring an easy living without extra exertion. The theological seminaries directly encourage this class by giving these worthless creatures their tuition free; and as the aspirants for clerical honours have no manly scruples against semi-mendicancy they get help from a variety of sources. The trick of pious begging and the cant of the trade come very easy to them. They are soon adepts in reaching the pockets of the faithful if not their souls, and under a variety of excuses they extort offerings which at least support them in their worthlessness. Beyond this they do little save to bring reproach upon the cause of religion. The number of divorce suits, fraudulent transactions, and other disreputable affairs in which regularly appointed ministers have been involved during the past year may well give pause to whoever has any interest in the cause of religious teaching. The truth is that the time has come for the churches to use a little plain business common-sense in regard to the men whom they authorise to represent them before the world. They must learn from the mammon of unrighteousness that the law of supply and demand is an inexorable one, and that it applies to quality as well as to quantity. At present the supply of clergymen is not only far in excess of the demand, but the quality of a great proportion of what is offered is so far below par that it is an insult to the judgment of the public to offer it at all. That there are still so many strong men in the pulpit is a most striking proof of the devotion of those who for the sake of doing good are willing to be classed with professional brethren whom in any other calling they would repudiate with scorn.

BALDNESS.

THE cause of baldness, although long and diligently searched for, yet remains undiscovered. The theories to account for the loss of hair have been many and various. Mr Eaton, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, attributed it to the wearing of tightly-fitting hair coverings, living within doors, and keeping the hair closely cropped. He thinks, also, that this condition is exaggerated by the influence of heredity, and says that there is no reason why bald heads should not yield to the laws of heredity as much as curly or red heads. Mr. Gouinlock, in the same magazine, attributes baldness to the high hat and the hard felt hat, both of which constrict the blood-vessels which nourish the hair-bulbs. Dr. T. Wesley Mills, professor of physiology at M'Gil University, thinks that both of these views indicate the direction in which the truth lies, but that neither gets at it wholly. The degree to which such peculiarities as baldness are inherited is one of the most disputed matters. The great increase in the prevalence of all forms of nervous disease, and the modification wrought in old forms of disease by the greater prominence of the nervous type of human being, points to the fact that our civilisation makes calls upon the organisation which tell especially on the nervous system. The strain of life falls in general, it will be conceded, most upon men. Man is the bread-winner; his anxieties, struggles, and disappointments are both many and severe; and man is often prematurely bald, for the same reason that he is prematurely old in other respects. Woman is less so, because brain-stress less frequently falls to her lot. But in connexion with this must be taken, to complete the explanation, the fact that, as with some races and some males of our own race, the vitality and persistence of the hair of the head in woman is specially marked. That overwork of the brain may influence the cephalic circulation (and so the hair) unfavourably, is evident enough from the dark circles beneath the eyes, owing to venous congestion, on the morning after unduly severe mental exercise, not to mention the headache from a similar cause; and it is not surprising that the vertex of the head, with its relatively variable and feeble blood supply, should suffer most—in a word, that the over-overked or over-worried man should be bald, unless, as in most women, there is unusual vitality of his hair bulbs. Baldness is one more of the many warnings of our day—one of Nature's protests against the irregular and excessive activity maintained in this restless age.

THE extent of the liberty of the press, as it exists in Germany, is shown by a case which has just been tried in the Berlin law courts. An engineer had been drawn into a dispute with the editor of the magazine of engineering on account of an announcement which had appeared in the columns of that periodical. In a letter he had used the expression, "such and similar cheese-papers," and this crime he duly exonerated by paying, after a vain appeal to the courts, the sum of thirty Reichsmark.

A BERLIN telegram says:—It is a coincidence which has natually been much remarked, that on the very afternoon on which Dr. Geffcken's release became known, the *Reichsanzeiger* should publish the New Year's congratulations addressed by the Emperor to Prince Bismarck. The message runs as follows:—"Dear Prince,—The year which has brought us such severe afflictions and irreparable losses is drawing to a close. The thought that you still stand faithful at my side and enter the new year in vigorous strength fills me with joy and comfort. From the bottom of my heart I desire for you happiness, blessings, and, above all, lasting health, and pray Heaven that I may long be permitted to work with you for the welfare and greatness of our Fatherland.

As a result of the criticism to which it has been subjected during the passage of the Navy Estimates, the French Minister of Marine has announced a modification of his ship-building scheme. In addition to the Brennus and Martel, which are to be at once taken in hand, the third armour clad which was proposed will now be a sea-going coast defence vessel instead of a line of battle-ship; she will be a turret ship of 6,500 tons displacement. Only two 20-knot steel clad cruisers are to be built—one at Brest, the other by contract. One torpedo cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and thirty torpedo boats complete the programme. The type of the Coureur, built by Messrs. Thorneycroft, of Chiswick, for the French Government, has been chosen as that of the torpedo boats.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Arry Pasea, Nakoda, from Diu, arrived in port yesterday, with a general cargo and 26 passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Birchfield, 1,490 tons, Captain H Ferguson, cleared outwards yesterday, for Port Said, Indies with a general cargo.

THE B and P S S Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain C Doect, cleared yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 100 passengers on deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, 1,436 tons, Captain H L Wilson, cleared outwards yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and Mr Shubrick, a passenger for Suez.

THE British India steamer Chanda, Captain J R Gavin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mrs M de Cunha and ten deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta and the Coast Ports, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamship Posseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain S Meres, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Hongkong, with a general cargo and ten passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Karagola, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Coast Ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs J R Symington and H W Patrick, Mr and Mrs G V Gayatonde, Dr J Houston, one lady and three children, as cabin and 255 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day:—For Genoa.—Mr W Cooper, Mr Sevastopulo, Rev Don J Salvatori, Mr and Mrs Lowell, Lt H J H Palmer, Lt J W C Hutchinson, Mr C Sell, and Mr Emil Hutt

QUEEN NATALIE.

THE way in which Queen Natalie has been welcomed in Russia must cause some uneasiness to King Milan, writes the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*. Not, only was she received in Odessa very warmly by the inhabitants, but the Governor-General, the Civil Governor, the Mayor, and other civil and military authorities were at the station to give her an official reception.

Queen Natalie's stay there was only for a few hours, yet her reception was, if anything, much warmer than when she was last here with her son. All those who were at the station to meet her accompanied her to the harbour, where the Russian Government had especially sent the gun boat Kubanetz to convey her to Yalta.

In Yalta all the houses were decorated with flags, &c., and an enthusiastic crowd, which lined the way from the shore to the Hotel Russie, awaited her arrival. The Vice-Governor, who came purposely from Simferopol to meet her, together with an Adjutant from Grand Duke Constantine, went on board the gun boat to greet her.

During her present stay Queen Natalie has received several addresses from the Slavonic Society and different towns. The Mayor of Yalta has presented the following address, which may be taken as a fair sample :—"Your Majesty,—The inhabitants of Yalta are happy to be able to express to your Royal Majesty the feelings of undivided joy at the repeated visit of your Majesty to this modest corner. Highly honoured by all true patriots of Servia, so nearly akin to us, and supported by their immutable allegiance, which loyal subjects entertain, your Majesty may be sure of meeting here, in Russia, the same devotedness, as well as the same sympathy. With every fresh visit paid by your Royal Majesty to our dear country these feelings grow in intensity in the hearts of a population of a hundred millions. May God save the Royal guest of Russia, and grant the fulfilment of the prayers of all true sons of the Orthodox Church for the happiness and the unshakeable rights of the legal Queen of the Servian people."

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

THE Paris correspondent of a London journal writing on January 6th, says :—

During the last forty-eight hours the great question for Parisians has been whether M. Eiffel's Tower, now some two hundred and fifty metres high, is in danger of falling. Within the last few days many people, chiefly those living in the neighbourhood of the Champ de Mars, have been examining the huge iron structure, and, after looking at it with plum-lines held between it and their eyes, have come to the conclusion that it does not stand straight. The result has been that all Paris went to look at the Tower to-day. In the afternoon the Trocadero, the quays, and the bridge were constantly crowded with spectators contemplating the structure.

The question had, on Saturday 5th inst. caused such a commotion in the vicinity of the Champ de Mars that it became necessary to have the condition of the edifice officially vouched for. The engineers of the exhibition works consequently met those of M. Eiffel, and proceeded with great care to examine the structure with their theodolites, from every point of view. Their verdict was that the structure leaned neither to the right nor to the left, but stood perfectly straight. This is reassuring information, for those who live near the Champ de Mars ; but I doubt whether the simultaneous announcement, "Precautions have been taken to put the Tower straight, if ever it does show an inclination to lean over," is equally so. It appears that, in view of the possibility of such an occurrence, a complicated system of machines has been placed at the base of the edifice, destined to put it straight if ever it should deviate from the perpendicular. This mechanism, which is hidden in the brickwork, will, it is stated if ever required, be put in motion by a hydraulic press of eight hundred tons power. By its aid it will be easy to remove one or more of the thin plates of steel now resting between the brick foundations of each of the four feet of the Tower and the iron girders, and thus right the giant edifice speedily.

REVOLT AT UGANDA.

IMPORTANT news from South Nyanza, dated November 11, tells of events which will probably greatly influence the future of Central and Equatorial Africa. The *Times* says :—

A bloody revolution has broken out at Uganda, resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of Mwanga, the destruction of the English and French missions, and the establishment of the temporary supremacy of Mahomedanism as opposed to Christian influence.

In October Mwanga, who was already unpopular as having no children, was discovered to have conceived a diabolical plot to destroy his entire body guard by abandoning them to starvation on a small island in the lake. The body guard, being warned, refused to enter the canoes, and returned to the capital, where they immediately attacked the palace. Mwanga fled, no one assisting him. His elder brother, Kiwewa, was placed on the throne.

The new King at first distributed the principal offices among adherents of Christianity. This caused the Arabs to become enraged, and they murdered many of these men, replacing them by their own adherents.

The English and French Missions were then attacked by the Arabs, who burned and stripped everything and killed many native converts. All the missionaries escaped in safety. The Church Missionary boat Eleanor was sunk by a hippopotamus, and five native French converts were drowned. All the missionaries eventually reached Usambiro safely. The French missionaries throughout exhibited the most friendly generosity towards their English brethern.

An immense accumulation of letters and some stores for Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha were destroyed. The Msalala depot is safe. Mwanga is a prisoner with the Arabs at Magu, and he has appealed to the English missionaries for assistance. The Arabs have written in an insulting tone to Mr. Mackay, at Usambiro, exulting in their triumph at Uganda, and prophesying the extermination of all missionary efforts in Central Africa, in revenge for England's anti-slave trade policy. They declare that Uganda has now become a Mahomedan kingdom.

At Mpwapeva we have news that all was well on Christmas Day.

THE TURIN BEAUTY SHOW.

GREAT expectations were raised in the breasts of Parisian blondes, brunes, and brunettes by the news that the next "Beauty Show" was to take place at Turin on the 26th inst. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—Art is being expended on the decoration of countenances, and the skill of the best hair-dressers is called into requisition in anticipation of the auspicious event. The committee of the show announce that the foreign beauties who wish to compete will be accommodated for four days in one of the best hotels in Turin, and that carriages will be placed at their disposal. Only those, however, who send on their photographs before competing, will be entitled to these advantages. Damsels, however who do not fulfil this condition will be eligible for the show, but will have to compete at their own expense. The exhibition will be opened on Saturday, January 26, in a Turin theatre where there will be music—vocal and instrumental—an organized display as a homage to beauty, and a night festival. The prizes consist of a handsome sum of money, an embroidered Oriflamme inscribed with the words from the song of the young and brave Dunois—"Amour a la plus belle," etc.—and minor gifts for the fair *accessits*.

SUPERSTITION IN RUSSIA.

A TRIAL which has just concluded in the Government of Kursk, in Southern Russia, with the conviction of four peasants, for the murder of a girl of eleven, they being sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from eight to twenty years each, reminds the reader, in certain details, of the hideous and grotesque superstition about "thieves' candles," described by Dr. Bloch, a member of the Austrian Parliament, in a home paper in October last. The four peasants believed in the strange superstition that candles made from human fat render them invisible. In order to obtain this necessary material, they first attempted to murder a boy in a forest ; next they tried to kill an old peasant, and afterwards a Russian clergyman, whom they met in a field. In all these cases they were unsuccessful, being disturbed before they could accomplish their foul purpose.

On the 15th of October last, however, they came across a young girl, Lukeria Cherkashina in a lonely spot, and at once proceeded to strangle and mutilate her. Out of the fat from this child's body, they made candles with the help of whose supposed protecting rays they attempted a robbery. They were, however, caught and put in prison, where they confessed every thing.

It was stated in Court that the superstition of "thieves' candles" is widespread in Russia.

BANKS.

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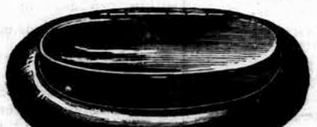

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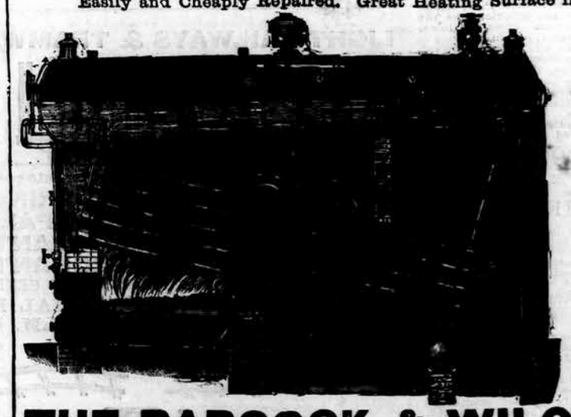

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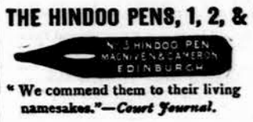

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